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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1870. NO. 152.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Reconstruction of Tennessee.

The Movement to Remand the State to Military Government—The Cuban Meeting at Senator Pomeroy's Residence—Prospects of the Georgia Bill—The Policy of the Administration Relative to Cuba—The Military Bill, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1870.

Tennessee Affairs.

The Tennessee question has reached the White House as well as Congress. A half dozen colored men from that State called on the President to-day to complain, accompanied by all the Representatives *from* Tennessee but Hawkins. They laid before him facts and figures as to the condition of things, representing that outrages on the colored people and Unionists generally are of daily occurrence, and that the authorities do not take any measures to protect citizens and punish the lawless portion of the community. They concluded by asking national interference. The President heard them attentively, and said he would do what he could to aid them. He subsequently had a talk with the Secretary of War about the matter. The Military Commander down there will probably be directed to give his attention to robbers and murderers. It appears that Governor Senter some time ago sent a message to the Legislature calling its notice to disturbances in certain sections, and asking such legislation as might be necessary. The Legislature has not responded to this message, and some of the Congressmen from the State believe the Governor will call on the President for aid in the event of trouble. There is reason to think that he will get troops if he asks for them. The delegation is importunate with the Reconstruction Committee for the report of such a bill as the Georgia act of last December, and General Butler says he will try to get something of the kind through the Committee.

The Cuban Meeting.

The Cuban meeting last night at Senator Pomeroy's house was quite well attended, several members of Congress and large numbers of ladies being present. Senator Pomeroy presided, as she did at a similar meeting about this date last year, and several brief speeches were made. General Quesada was the chief speaker, and he made a hopeful account of things, claiming that the insurgents held two-thirds of the island of Cuba, are establishing schools, and have civil government in full operation. He laid particular stress on the fact that they have abolished slavery, and said that they are not so anxious for recognition as to get arms and munitions of war. It cannot be ascertained that he made any defense of his horrible order of last October under which, as he says in his published letter, six hundred and seventy Spanish officers and soldiers were sent in cold blood. The meeting did nothing but pass resolutions of sympathy for him and the Cubans.

The Georgia Bill.

The Republicans of the Senate held a caucus this morning to see if any agreement as to the Georgia bill could be reached. The feature discussed was the proviso known as the Bingham amendment. Mr. Ingalls moved to strike it out of the bill, and supported the motion in a strong speech. Messrs. Chandler and Thayer also favored this course, while the members of the Judiciary Committee defended the proviso and strenuously held that it should be adopted. Several Senators declined to say they would be bound by the action of the caucus, and adjourned the matter without having a vote. It was not possible from the discussion to say whether a majority of the Republicans will be for or against Bingham's proposition.

The Administration's Cuban Policy.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee this morning further considered the Cuban question. It was learned that the presence of the Secretaries of State and Navy at the next meeting, in order to get a full explanation of the policy of the Administration in the event that we may not suddenly find ourselves drawn into difficulty by hasty and inconsiderate action. Attention was drawn to the fact that during the rebellion Mr. Seward was constantly before the same Committee when he made a statement that saved us getting into serious complications on the Mexican question. It was further said that Secretary Fish would probably have no objection to advising with the Committee, and a motion to ask his attendance prevailed.

The Military Bill.

Gen. Logan's presentation of the army bill in the House to-day excited unusual attention. He explained each section so fully in the opening speech, his statement occupying an hour, as to enable him to finish, that but little time was consumed in subsequent debate. When the bill was read by sections, the committee instructed Mr. Logan to move to strike out the section transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and in making the motion said he had received letters from the Indian Office a full official history of the late butchery, and it was of such a character as to cause him to ask leave of the Committee to authorize the striking out of this section. Mr. Kelley tried to save the higher grade officers, but Logan easily carried the House against him. The action of the House was of so decided a character as to show that it will insist upon the main features of its bill.

Charge Against a National Bank.

Charges have been preferred before the Comptroller of the Currency against the First National Bank of Georgetown, D. C., alleging that it has loaned to some person a sum greater than ten per cent. of its capital.

Business Not Consecutive.

Judge Orth, of Indiana, declined to enter into a contest for a renomination, on the ground that harmony in a district should be considered more important by all who care to uphold Republican principles than personal interests. Mr. Julian has been urged to withdraw in order to save his district to the party.

Ports of Entry.

The House committee to-day took up the bills making St. Louis, Peoria, Ill., and St. Joseph, Mo., ports of delivery, and Council Bluffs and La Crosse, Wis., ports of entry, and referred them to a sub-committee for examination and report.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1870.

DOMESTIC BROIL IN GOOD SOCIETY.

Society was considerably agitated to-day in consequence of a report which has spread concerning one of its prominent members, an officer of the army, who, report says, eloped with a Georgetown lady of great beauty and wealth. The story goes that the gentleman in question has been in the habit of badly treating his new wife, and that yesterday he drunken fit he turned her out of doors, and locked up the lady's family plate. The lady left the city on the 4 o'clock evening the wife took the train for Pittsburgh, where she has many friends, who she declares she will go to, leave, at least to rejoin her husband. The gentleman, previous to his marriage, was a widower and the father of two children, who have hitherto gained considerable reputation for their beauty and accomplishments. The intelligence has caused excitement and consternation in fashionable circles—such as has not been felt for many years.

SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN DESPATCH BOAT.

Secretary Fish received from Havana full particulars of the seizure by the Spanish government, off Cuba, of the Lloyd Aspinwall, a dispatch boat of the American line, running from Port-au-Prince to Havana. In January she got into some rough weather, and, one of her coal bunkers giving way, she was making but slow progress, and was overhauled by a Spanish gunboat, and brought to by a shot while she was from four to six miles from the coast. The Captain, who is an Englishman, hauled down the American flag, and surrendered; but when he was boarded he exhibited his dispatch bag for Secretary Fish, and his despatches to the Admiral commanding the United States fleet at Havana, and another to our Consul General at Havana. The mail was all safe; he was taken in tow to Nuevitas, detained five days, and then sent on to Havana, where the dispatches were released and allowed to go forward, but the Aspinwall is still held by the Spanish authorities. A plain demand for explanation and satisfaction was sent by Secretary Fish to Madrid on the 5th, but will probably be a week before any reply is received.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The postal changes in Pennsylvania made Wednesday are:

Somerset Furnace, Somerset county—Jno. R. Hickman, Vice N. Sanders, resigned.

Julian Furnace, Center county—Levi Woomer, vice Geo. Hoover, resigned.

Pinepace, Fulton county—Peter Warner, vice T. J. Judd, resigned.

Steamburg, Crawford county—M. J. Wheeler, vice D. Varnuck, resigned.

Sandy Lake, Mercer county—C. A. Bligh, vice A. Miles, resigned.

Clover Creek, Blair county,—S. W. Graybill, vice J. Suter, resigned.

Graysdell, Montgomery county—A. S. Jenkins, vice C. G. Jenkins, deceased.

Haineytown, Montgomery county—John Wampole, vice H. Barndt, removed.

Change name and site of Landisburg, Northumberland county, to Perry county, and appoint Reuben Dust, vice T. Lanbaugh, resigned.

Establish Cooperdale, Cambria county—John D. Adams, Postmaster.

Establish Oswaldville, Lehigh county—Jonas Oswald, Postmaster.

Establish Lapp, Lehigh county—Levi Kistler, Postmaster.

THE SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Republican Senatorial caucus to-day was fully attended for discussion of Bingham's amendment to the Georgia bill. Messrs. Morton, Drake, Thayer and Cameron favored striking it out, while Trumbull, Edmonds, Ferry and others advocated its retention. No vote was reached, except one to meet again *sine die*, which carried. Unless there be further action in caucus, the amendment will be adopted by at least the majority of the Senate.

NOMINATION.

Harriet A. Parker was to-day nominated for Postmistress at Kankakee, Ill.

A COLORED DELEGATION

From Tennessee, accompanied by the Tennessee members of the House, to-day presented to the President a memorial asking protection against the outlaws of that State. The President said the question of stationing troops in the portions of the country alluded to would be referred to the Secretary of War, but so far as interference with civil law was concerned, it required serious consideration. The request of the Committee will accordingly be referred to the Secretary of War.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The customs receipts last week were $1,341,422.

THE BURBRIDGE CASE.

Some months ago an indictment was found against Gen. Burbridge in the District Court for Missouri, since which time Attorney General Hoar addressed a letter to the United States Attorney at St. Louis, authorizing him to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case, and added: "The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to me his approval in writing of the discontinuance of this prosecution."

CONGRESS.

REDUCTION OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Consideration of Treaties in Open Senate—Further Action on the Funding Bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1870.

Mr. FERRY offered a resolution providing for the consideration in open session of treaties for the annexation of San Domingo, and opinions of any foreign power. Laid over till to-morrow.

The Funding bill was taken up. Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment to the eighth section so as to authorize banks togo to the Treasury and exchange the bonds they have already deposited for the new bonds provided for by this bill, on such terms as the Secretary of the Treasury may think equitable. He spoke in favor of the amendment, which was rejected, 14 to 23.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM claimed that the Government had no right to diminish the value of its bonds, and compel banks to take them.

Mr. SHERMAN thought the National banks ought cheerfully to aid in reducing the public debt.

Mr. CONKLING hoped that questions concerning National Banks would be considered separately, and that a funding bill would be reported which would be simply what its name purported.

A recess was then taken till half past seven.

EVENING SESSION.

Consideration of the funding bill was resumed. Mr. CORBETT advocated his amendment to the eighth section, to leave it optional with banks to deposit new bonds, believing such policy dictated that banks should be treated with fairness.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, opposed the resolution, urged upon banks similar action he found on old bondsas in politics.

Mr. HANER submitted an amendment to require that two-thirds of the bonds to be deposited shall be of the four per cent. instead of the six per cent. bonds.

Mr. THURMAN, referring to the large profit of national banks, stated that according to the reports of banks, taking their own statements, their net profits were ten and one-fourth per cent.; that they received from legitimate banking profits then could private bankers. The report of the Comptroller of Currency showed this. He made this statement by way of reply to the claim that it would be a hardship to force banks to take 4 per cent. bonds.

Mr. CONKLING said that neither the incidental expenses nor enormous load of national, State and local taxation upon banks had been dilated on from the beginning of the session by the Senator, and the figures were strong enough to show that the profits of the country banks where no such profits were realized.

Mr. THURMAN replied by quoting further from the report of the Comptroller of the currency in support of his statement, as to the state ment.

Mr. HAMLIN said his object on to the eighth section was that it assumed by mere force to say to the banks that they shall sell their bonds, whereas the Secretary of the Treasury should not. He therefore moved to amend so as to limit the provision to make the bonds exchangeable redeemable, and as they shall become redeemable.

Mr. MORTON made some remarks to show that the great desideratum to be obtained by present legislation was the funding for the country, by compelling banks to lend their money at a reasonable rate. He had objection to the bill itself, he thought an entirely different measure should be proposed.

What the Bill's Opponents Say.

The bill from the Senate urging Congress to accord belligerent rights to Cuban patriots was passed.

House bill prohibiting any person from recovering payment for any adulterated milk, and punishing the sale of such by fine and imprisonment, was passed.

The House general militia bill was discussed. It was agreed to fix the expenditure in Pennsylvania at one dollar, and in other counties at fifty cents.

House bill authorizing mining companies to levy assessments on capital stock was killed.

The joint resolution relating to the Treasury General to commence proceedings against Railroad and Telegraph companies which have constructed lines in Pennsylvania without authority of law was passed.

The House bill urging Congress to place the navy yards on a civil basis was passed.

Treasury Examination Again Postponed.

The Senate Finance Committee met again at half-past four o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Wallace, to test the sense of the Committee, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to extend their inquiries as to what if any, is the amount of State Treasurers who may be elected, and to whom, if any, they have paid money or proposed to pay money, and that they are directed to swear every member of the House and Senate, the Governor, George Bancher, and such others as they may think proper, and the Attorney General is directed to appear before said Committee in aid of the Committee not to examine any Treasurer before proceeding to require the Attorney General to commence proceedings forthwith under the laws now existing against the State Treasurers for loaning the funds of the Commonwealth, and to employ the whole force and power of the State therefor.

Mr. Badnal believed the design was to turn the whole thing into a farce, and raised the point that Mr. Lowry's amendment was not relevant to the subject.

Mr. Lowry then withdrew the resolution, notifying the Senate he would introduce it at another time.

Motion to Discharge the Committee.

Mr. Randall moved to amend by discharging the committee from further investigation.

Mr. Billingfelt contended that this committee was not authorized by resolution of the Senate to pursue the investigation, in obedience to the recommendations of the Governor. He hoped the Senate would not pass such resolution to discharge of the subject. It looked to him as if certain persons were afraid to have the investigation go further, while others of several men now here to appear before the committee. Why raise the issue at this time? Why precipitation at this important juncture? There ought to be slightly more deliberation before the scientific investigation begun so formally. Let justice be done though the Heavens fall.

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Rule dout as not relevant to the subject.

What the Investigation Has Disclosed.

Mr. Buckalew said it had been asserted that this investigation was a farce; that it would be productive of no good result. He was not of that opinion. From the newspapers the public had been informed of what had been done by this committee, and the information obtained had been very valuable. It had developed a condition of the management and something about the vault account not in accordance with law. The fact, too, of the continuacy of men who refused to answer questions material to the issue was a fact worth while to go on, and obtain if necessary from still other sources what can be obtained. The committee had been severely criticised for rejecting the amendment intended to manufacture the investigation into soiled deliquents.

A Characteristic Speech.

Mr. Lowry said he had the honor or dishonor of offering the resolution for this investigation, and it had done more than he thought it would. The committee had done well, letting in light and air upon a subject that was more unsavory than the unsalted heathen porker. It was due to the honor of the Senate now to go on, and much more than was at first would make every citizen pale with horror. Let every member of each branch of the State, from the Governor and all in authority, be subpœnaed and sworn, together with the lobby that drew their slimy length along these halls. If the committee could not finish their work before the first Monday in December next they could be continued through the summer. He should move to make the resolution broader, and put him in prison if he had done wrong. The Senate could not permit him to say that he is too dignified to defy. The Senate is dignified. Now it must make Mr. Mackey answer such questions as may be propounded.

Reeking with Corruption.

Mr. Rutan said the amendment of Mr. Lowry was intended to strike his enemies and shield his friends. They for many years reeking with corruption who openly and notoriously resorted to corrupt means to further the interests of their candidate, as the Senator from Erie well knew, who was supposed to be in Lowry's resolution. He Rutan had prepared a resolution, and in the interest of justice, that the charges upon one side and the other, which he had submitted to the Senator from Erie, asking his co-operation. He had shown it to other Senators, and if he had not candidly indorsed it, no opportunity could have introduced it. Men were anxious to shield their friends. He had nobody to shield. He only came here to help to go to the bottom and expose every man without fear or favor, and if those were found guilty they might be checked. The House had appointed a committee to make an investigation, and if it were proper he could show that the committee were performing their duties. It might be his fate to be called before the House, but he was conscious he was too slight to be much regarded, and that if he should be convicted will it, and there was no danger, and that he was a good fifteen minutes looking after the ill-fated ship.

The statements of Captain's clerk Crowningshield and Master Dunning, Mackey's friends whistle was blown fiercely, and that if the Illinois had stopped sent boats nearly every man would have been saved. They said that the ship was last sinking. Captain Williams, who was in the Illinois, refused to get on board, but refused, saying, "no, I shall stay in my ship if she goes down." Lieutenant Commander Muldaur walked up and said, "sir, the ship is going down." "I know it," said the Captain, "but when I get there I am perfectly asked for boats, but could not get them." At this moment the ship settled, the steam drum stack came over and forced the cutter from the ship's stern, and when next down stern first. I hauled the Captain's clerk, Wm. F. Crowningshield, on board, and made a great effort to save Lowry, but he could not. The vessel then sunk just before I reached him, saying as he went down, "for God's sake save me." He was quite ill at the time.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 10.—The Senate to-day passed the House bill providing for registration of voters, annulled at primary elections of political parties. The bill to establish an agricultural college passed the House by a vote of yeas 76, nays 25.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—The Legislature has elected John W. Davis Police Commissioner, vice, Jarrel, deceased.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, March 10.—Joint resolution was introduced in the House, requesting Congress to call a convention of States for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, so that the appointment of persons who have been insane for ten years was rejected unanimously. A bill was introduced to tax railroad, lands and other property of the Erie Railroad company in the State one-half of one per cent., and authorizing it to build a branch road from Hackensack county to Port Jervis, with the privilege of connecting with other railroads in Passaic, Morris and Sussex counties. The bill also authorizes the Central Railroad Company to construct a branch road from Elizabeth to the Delaware river. A bill authorizing the Camden and Amboy Company to build a road from the Belvidere railroad to a point on the Central road, also passed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 10.—A bill was introduced in the Legislature to-day to-day to-day authorizing the Common Councils of New York and Brooklyn and the supervisors of Westchester county to subscribe for stock or indorse the bonds of the Pneumatic Transit company to the amount of $75,000 for each mile completed, on condition that the company construct a line of sewers along the streets through which it passes.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, March 10.—The Legislature has passed the homestead exemption bill, exempting $2,000 in property from execution. Also, a bill requiring office holders to take an oath to support the State and Federal Constitutions.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, March 10.—In the House a resolution was presented and referred in favor of Mount Desert as a naval station of the United States.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—In the Legislature the education bill was finally passed.

A bill passed the House giving the Louisiana Sulphur Mining Company three hundred thousand dollars of State bonds.

LOUISIANA.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—The constitutional amendment enfranchising rebels and extending suffrage to negroes passed the House to-night by a vote of 81 to 6. It had already passed the Senate.

Duquesne Way Business Property.

The 120 feet front on Duquesne way to be sold at Semaine's auction rooms on Tuesday evening is an unusual opportunity to secure valuable business property. It is the premises lately occupied by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, at the corner of Fifth or Pitt street. There will be also five adjoining lots each 20 feet front on Pitt street, and one lot of 50 feet front. The contemplated extension of Fifth avenue along the line of the Tripartite queene way, and erection of the Tripartite bridge at the Point, will in a very few years make this among the most valuable locations in our city, as it already is for many present businesses.

Buy Jenkins & Bros.' Snow Flake Flour.
Every *family* should use this flour.

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE TREASURY

Gen. Irwin's Refusal to Testify.

The Senate Orders Him before its Bar to be Questioned—Senator Lowry Wants to Examine Everybody from the Governor to Quay and Bergner—A Lively Debate—The Senate Finnuchil Committee Postpone Examination of Ex-Treasurers for the Present—The Erie Canal Enlargement—Metropolitan Police Corruption Committee Discharged—Bills Finally Passed.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 10, 1870.

SENATE.

The Treasury Investigation.

Mr. Billingfelt made a report from the Senate Finance Committee in reference to the Treasury investigation, transmitting Gen. Irwin's letter of refusal, with Auditor General Harrant's certificate of the fact that Irwin had squared up his account, accompanied by the following:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the Senate be directed to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms, commanding him to produce at the bar of the Senate W. W. Irwin, there to answer such questions as may be propounded to him, or show cause why he should not do so.

A Wholesale Investigation Proposed.

Mr. Lowry moved to amend by adding the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to extend their inquiries as to what if any, is the amount of State Treasurers who may be elected, and to whom, if any, they have paid money or promised to pay money, and they are directed to swear every member of the House and Senate, the Governor, George Bancher, and such others as they may think proper, and the Attorney General is directed to appear before said Committee in aid of the Committee not to examine any Treasurer before proceeding to require the Attorney General to commence proceedings forthwith under the laws now existing against the State Treasurers for loaning the funds of the Commonwealth, and to employ the whole force and power of the State therefor.

Mr. Brookes said the committee had wasted weeks and days in Mr. Mackey's unwilling refusing to hear any one else. Let the same policy be pursued in reference to General Irwin.

Mr. McIntyre was in favor of a full examination, and would not qualify himself in voting back on the resolution of last night. He considered the whole thing a farce, and raised the point that Mr. Lowry's amendment was not relevant to the subject.

Mr. Lowry then withdrew the resolution, notifying the Senate he would introduce it at another time.

Motion to Discharge the Committee.

Mr. Randall moved to amend by discharging the committee from further investigation.

Mr. Billingfelt contended that this committee was not authorized by resolution of the Senate to pursue the investigation, in obedience to the recommendations of the Governor. He hoped the Senate would not pass such resolution to discharge of the subject. It looked to him as if certain persons were afraid to have the investigation go further, while others of several men now here to appear before the committee. Why raise the issue at this time? Why precipitation at this important juncture? There ought to be slightly more deliberation before the scientific investigation begun so formally. Let justice be done though the Heavens fall.

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Killed.

The Insurance Department bill was killed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Metropolitan Police Corruption Committee.

Mr. Elliott stated that the committee to investigate if corrupt means had been used to pass or defeat the Metropolitan police bill could not succeed in getting a quorum to attend a session. He asked that he be excused from serving on that Committee. Agreed to. Mr. Bunn, Chairman of the same Committee, also asked to be excused. Agreed to. Mr. Hoag, Republican, and Mr. Brown, Democrat, moved that the entire Committee be discharged. The Committee was discharged by a viva voce vote.

Bill Passed.

House bill prohibiting the State from taxing any official salaries, or salaries from labor or occupation, unless the same exceed one thousand dollars. Passed.

The bill from the Senate urging Congress to accord belligerent rights to Cuban patriots was passed.

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Mr. Rutan After Other Parties.

Mr. Rutan offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be directed in the meantime to subpœna Samuel Hoon, George Bancher, Governor Geary, J. D. Cameron, and examine them in reference to the subject matter of the resolution of inquiry passed by the Senate the 25th day of January last, and also as to their knowledge of corrupt means being used to defeat the passage of the bill candidate for State Treasurer.

Rule dout as not relevant to the subject.

What the Investigation Has Disclosed.

Mr. Buckalew said it had been asserted that this investigation was a farce; that it would be productive of no good result. He was not of that opinion. From the newspapers the public had been informed of what had been done by this committee, and the information obtained had been very valuable. It had developed a condition of the management and something about the vault account not in accordance with law. The fact, too, of the continuacy of men who refused to answer questions material to the issue was a fact worth while to go on, and obtain if necessary from still other sources what can be obtained. The committee had been severely criticised for rejecting the amendment intended to manufacture the investigation into soiled deliquents.

A Characteristic Speech.

Mr. Lowry said he had the honor or dishonor of offering the resolution for this investigation, and it had done more than he thought it would. The committee had done well, letting in light and air upon a subject that was more unsavory than the unsalted heathen porker. It was due to the honor of the Senate now to go on, and much more than was at first would make every citizen pale with horror. Let every member of each branch of the State, from the Governor and all in authority, be subpœnaed and sworn, together with the lobby that drew their slimy length along these halls. If the committee could not finish their work before the first Monday in December next they could be continued through the summer. He should move to make the resolution broader, and put him in prison if he had done wrong. The Senate could not permit him to say that he is too dignified to defy. The Senate is dignified. Now it must make Mr. Mackey answer such questions as may be propounded.

Reeking with Corruption.

Mr. Rutan said the amendment of Mr. Lowry was intended to strike his enemies and shield his friends. They for many years reeking with corruption who openly and notoriously resorted to corrupt means to further the interests of their candidate, as the Senator from Erie well knew, who was supposed to be in Lowry's resolution. He Rutan had prepared a resolution, and in the interest of justice, that the charges upon one side and the other, which he had submitted to the Senator from Erie, asking his co-operation. He had shown it to other Senators, and if he had not candidly indorsed it, no opportunity could have introduced it. Men were anxious to shield their friends. He had nobody to shield. He only came here to help to go to the bottom and expose every man without fear or favor, and if those were found guilty they might be checked. The House had appointed a committee to make an investigation, and if it were proper he could show that the committee were performing their duties. It might be his fate to be called before the House, but he was conscious he was too slight to be much regarded, and that if he should be convicted will it, and there was no danger, and that he was a good fifteen minutes looking after the ill-fated ship.

The statements of Captain's clerk Crowningshield and Master Dunning, Mackey's friends whistle was blown fiercely, and that if the Illinois had stopped sent boats nearly every man would have been saved. They said that the ship was last sinking. Captain Williams, who was in the Illinois, refused to get on board, but refused, saying, "no, I shall stay in my ship if she goes down." Lieutenant Commander Muldaur walked up and said, "sir, the ship is going down." "I know it," said the Captain, "but when I get there I am perfectly asked for boats, but could not get them." At this moment the ship settled, the steam drum stack came over and forced the cutter from the ship's stern, and when next down stern first. I hauled the Captain's clerk, Wm. F. Crowningshield, on board, and made a great effort to save Lowry, but he could not. The vessel then sunk just before I reached him, saying as he went down, "for God's sake save me." He was quite ill at the time.

SECOND EDITION.

1 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Letters from Fenian Prisoners—Their Treatment in British Prisons—Victoria Odees Dickens a Title—Interesting Proceedings in Parliament—Debate on the Naturalization and Irish Land Bills.

Letters from Fenian Prisoners.

PARIS, March 10.—The *Marseillaise* publishes a number of letters from Fenian prisoners. Rossa asserts that he was stripped naked once every day, searched, stuck into a dark cell, fed on bread and water, harnessed to a cart with a cord around his neck, etc. Lynch and Dudley died from the exposure and cold.

Napoleon and Thorening.

Napoleon is preventing the publication of the infallibility dogma, and threatens to withdraw the French troops from Rome.

Baron Dickens.

LONDON, March 10.—It is reported that the Queen offers the title of Baron to Charles Dickens.

LONDON, March 10.—Charles Dickens had an interview with the Queen to-day by invitation.

Exhibition of Taxt.

An international exhibition of fans is to be held in London, and preparations have already commenced. The Empress of Russia and Baroness Rothschild will be the leading contributors to the exhibition.

Proceedings of Parliament.

In the House of Lords to-day, the naturalization bill was debated in committee. The Lord Chancellor advocated an amendment permitting aliens to acquire and dispose of lands in British territory, except in time of war. The bill was reported from the committee and the House adjourned.

In the Commons, Mr. Osborne, the newly elected member from Waterford, in taking his seat, was loudly cheered.

The debate on the Irish land bill was resumed. Mr. Patton, member for North Lancashire, conservative, spoke against the bill with severity, but declared he would support it. Mr. Horseman, member for Bisksard, liberal, approved the bill in general. He objected that it made the tenant practically the owner of the land, yet the safety and comfort gained by the real landlord might be a fair equivalent for what he had lost.

Mr. Palmer said this was a wise and just measure. He analyzed its provisions, and pointed out where amendments were desirable. He believed in giving Ireland equitable laws and then enforcing them rigidly.

Mr. Shirwell, member for Limerick, antagonized the bill. Gathorne Hardy defended the Irish landlords, confessing he was one of them. He dissected the bill, showing it was weak, inadequate and unjust. Debate was adjourned.

The Birmingham *Post* asserts that tenders of a peerage or baronecy are to be made to Mr. Dickens.

New Armored Vessel.

The Vanguard, an armored ship, has left Laird's ship yards for Plymouth.

Marriage of Spanish Royalty.

MADRID, March 11.—The *Epoca* newspaper says Espartero is expected at Madrid, and intimates that he will be put forward as a candidate for royalty.

Liverpool Races.

At the Liverpool races to-day the Liverpool Spring Cup was won by Col. Forrester's colt Rose of Tralee, defeating Mr. Merryman's Kingcraft, by King Tom, continues the favorite for the Derby.

Increase in Bullion.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of £66,200 in bullion.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 10.—The revenue steamer New York arrived to-day from New York. She reports seeing a large number of icebergs, some of mountainous size.

London Money Market.

LONDON, March 10, Evening.—Consols for money 92⅞ for account 93. American securities—U. S. 6's, 1862, 92¾; Five-Twenties, 83¾; Erie, 20; Illinois Central, 93; Great Western, 91.

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, March 10.—Bonds firm at 90¼@90⅝.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 10.—Bourse flat at 75 francs 35 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 9d.; Orleans 9¼d.; sales 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet.

Corn—Yellow mixed 5s 4½@5s 5d; red western No. 2 5s 3d@5s 4d; white western 5s 5d@5s 7d. Western mixed 27s 6d. Oats 24s 3d. Barley 5s. Peas 35s 6d.

Pork 92s 6d. Beef 103s 6d. Lard—best 61s. Cheese 72s. Bacon 56s.

Rosin firm.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, March 10.—Linseed oil quiet at £32 5s 3d. Linseed dull at 36s. Refined petroleum declining at 1s 10d. Tallow quiet and steady at 46s.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, March 10.—Cotton dull.

Petroleum Markets.

ANTWERP, March 10.—Petroleum quiet at 58½ francs.

BREMEN.—Petroleum firm at 7 thalers 8 groats.

HAMBURG.—Petroleum firm.

CINCINNATI

Kentucky Central Railroad Not to be Transferred to the Pennsylvania Central—Death of a Prominent Citizen—A Free Trade Fizzle—A New Opera House—Bridge Burned—An Energetic Officer.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—The recent rumors that negotiations were pending between the Pennsylvania Central and Kentucky Central Railroads looking to the transfer of the latter to the former are false.

Ebenezer Lane, one of the founders of Lane Theological Seminary, of this city, died at Oxford, Ohio, Tuesday, at the age of 75 years.

The free trade meeting at Pike's Opera House called for to-day was a failure. The Secretary and two or three others were there, but nothing whatever was done.

Senator N. Pike, of New York, has proposed to build a grand Hotel and Opera House on the square upon which the Wesleyan Book Concern is to be erected, on conditions published in the evening papers. He suggests buildings to cost $2,000,000.

Mill Creek bridge, at Carthage, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, was destroyed by fire at half past three this aftern

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY MARCH 11, 1870.

PETITIONS are pouring into Washington for the repeal of the income tax law. It should be understood that this law expired by limitation on the last day of 1869, and that the taxes now being assessed are for the year 1869. After they are paid no other income tax can be collected without the enactment of an entirely new law, which is highly improbable. A bill passed the House some weeks ago providing for the assessment and collection of an income tax for the year 1870, but it met with a disastrous defeat in the Senate. It is not likely Congress will revise the law in the face of the opposition developed against it. The occasion that called for it has passed away.

NEW JERSEY is excited throughout its length and breadth over the contest in the Legislature between the National Line Railroad and the Camden and Amboy monopolists. In the Senate, the National Line seems to have gained its point, while in the Assembly the Camden and Amboy company maintained its position as arbiter of the railroad legislation of the State. This was the result of the conflict on Thursday. Both sides had a strong lobby at work and the corruption practiced by the Camden and Amboy people was without precedent in the history of the State. VANDERBILT is said to be in the field against the monopoly, allied by other prominent railroad men. The prospect now is that if the conflict is given up in the Legislature, it will be transferred to the people. Meetings are being held throughout the State, and in every instance the sentiment is in favor of allowing the new line to construct their road. It will come some time, but possibly not before Congress charters a company to open up a new railroad main route between Philadelphia and New York.

ONE branch of the Ohio Legislature has passed a genuine measure of reform, in the shape of a bill striking at the fountain head of political corruption existing under the present caucus system in making party nominations. The bill simply provides that the nominating elections shall be held under the sanction of law, if the party calling it shall invoke its protection—that the judges shall be sworn, and frauds at the ballot box punished as at regular elections. It is said that a similar law has worked admirably in California. In counties where a nomination by the dominant party is equivalent to an election—as in Allegheny, Fayette, Crawford, Berks and others of equally decided politics in this State—the frauds committed at the primary elections are as great an injury to the public as at the regular elections. The propriety of a law similar to the one proposed in Ohio has been discussed in this State for several years, and an experiment might be made with great propriety, as to what virtue there is in it, in the way of securing honest and fair nominations. We believe its effect would be to hold political parties together even more compactly than they now exist, for it would remove one great cause of complaint as to the validity of nominations.

YESTERDAY, making brief mention of the late Dr. MCCLINTOCK, we stated that he had been for some time Professor in Dickinson College, in this State. This college is one of the older colleges of Pennsylvania, having had for one of its earliest benefactors JOHN DICKINSON, of revolutionary fame as author of "Farmers' Letters," and as an active patriot. From him the college received its name. In the course of a debate on American affairs, at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, EDMUND BURKE, having occasion to mention him, said: "I have the pleasure of knowing Mr. DICKINSON, and he is one of the most elegant and accomplished men I ever saw." In the life of Dr. SAMUEL MILLER, of Princeton, we find an anecdote of him not generally known, we believe. Dr. MILLER, who knew him, once wrote—

"Mr. Dickinson was a timid politician. I have understood that on the day of the Declaration of Independence, 1776, he was absent in Congress. Dr. Ramsay, I think, gives some account of his conduct on that occasion. On hearing of the vote announcing the eve. t to him, he said, 'I wish I had your nerve.' 'I wish, my friend,' replied the Governor, 'you had even half of it.'"

This anecdote may with advantage be recollected in connection with what is so often unfortunately by illustration of the courage of CHARLES CARROLL, who, to make his identification easy and certain, added "of Carrollton" to his name. In fact, some of the greatest and most useful patriots in times of trial have been timid politicians. There is use for them as well as for the more courageous ones.

HUMAN nature is worth studying even in its morbid manifestions, and the account given in yesterday's COMMERCIAL of the late execution in Huntingdon, contained several statements of curious interest. Perhaps much confidence ought not to be reposed in the sincerity of so depraved a creature as BOHNER on the brink on the grave. Though the report of his spiritual exercises in prospect of death may have been deliberately intended to impose upon the living, it is not the less a revelation of his inner life, giving glimpses of his moral history and disclosing the light or darkness out of which he looked at both worlds. He seems to have received a good education in his youth, and the phraseology of his statement clearly shows what, indeed, we may infer from his reference to "prayer meeting," that he must sometime have been familiar with devout people and religious books. His words—"I feel myself offended *in this* when men undertake to teach me"—are evidently an expression, not of pride in his superior intelligence, but of his view of religion as a matter entirely between God and himself. His declaration "I know too well that a man can by himself be converted," "whether I am guilty or not guilty I am unable to judge, therefore I leave it in the hands of God," "I have no fear of the grave; whoever fears the grave is still lost in the world," "beautiful grave!" and so forth, are probably to be interpreted as reminiscences of familiarity with the prayer-books and speculations of a sect of religious mystics.

THERE is one side of the Indian question suggested by the recent letter of General SHERMAN in explanation of the Piegan massacre, which, we apprehend, is not sufficiently appreciated at the East, and especially by the good people so eager and zealous in working out their theories for the civilization of the savages. This is the nameless outrages committed by hostile Indians whenever it is in their power, on the persons of defenseless white women. The feeling of hostility against the Indian prevalent on the frontier and in all the new Western States and Territories, which is so generally accepted at the East as evidence that the whites are little better than the savages, owes its origin in great part to the monstrous barbarities on captive women and children. These brutal outrages educate the frontier people as they would educate people in any part of the world—if they should be committed on the persons of relatives and friends—that the Indian is something worse than the wild beasts, and more to be dreaded than the most poisonous reptile. The blow of the one may be death, but the crime of the Indian is infinitely more terrible. General SHERIDAN cites instances of this in his letter, but he is far from exaggerating the facts of the Indian massacres committed within his department since 1862. The truth is that those who suffer most in their own persons, or in the persons of their friends or relatives, living or dead, are averse to any publication of the incredible details—for they would be incredible to those who have not the means of verifying them. Even General SHERIDAN, under great provocation, declines stating all the facts from a feeling of delicacy towards those who suffered. We may make a single general statement, however, on the testimony of those personally cognizant of individual circumstances, and that is, the history of the most barbarous times, coupled with the horrors of the inquisition, will fall to parallel the devilish ingenuity of the western savages in torturing prisoners, and especially female prisoners. We do not state this as any argument against the efforts of the Government to civilize the Indians. Far from it: unhappily the crimes of white men are too often the origin of Indian disturbances, but what we have said serves to explain the feeling prevalent on the frontier, and which undoubtedly was the cause of the recent indiscriminate killing of Piegan Indians in Montana. The barbarity was not exceptional. It is simply a reflex of Western sentiment as to the best way of dealing with hostile tribes. Nor is the temper of soldiers and people without precedent. The same theory of Indian wars animated the early settlers of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky, and, we believe, even under less provocation.

PERMANENT RESUMPTION—THE WAY TO IT.

People are gradually familiarizing themselves with the idea of a speedy resumption of specie payments, but under this there is an uncertain feeling as to to its continuance when once greenbacks are quoted at a par with gold. Aside from both points, is the probability of a partial resumption, say in the circulation of silver coin as a substitute for postal currency. This is generally desired by all classes, on the score of personal convenience in the transaction of business, and as soon as gold gets a few points lower will be realized. Brokers are ordering large purchases over in Canada, where most of the American silver is held, and merchants and others are anxious to hurry it into circulation. The country is gradually working up to this phase of resumption, and it can be reached without legislation through the ordinary channels of business. Its continuance, of course, will depend upon the rates for gold, and the prospect that there will be no material advance in that article.

Resumption by the Government is entirely a different question, because it involves resumption by the National Banks, and all financial interests in the country. As to the Government's ability to redeem its $250,000,000 of legal tenders, it is worth bearing in mind that the gold now in the Treasury, *not due to the public creditors*, only amounts to fifty millions. Even with gold at par, the natural tendency to hold it for purposes of speculation will reassert itself, for every one will feel that it cannot fall below paper, while it may rise above it. On this point a writer in the Washington *Chronicle*, evidently an observant financier, says:

> This *uncertainty* in regard to the permanence of resumption will not pay for gold will prejudice specially the same commercial evils, with a premium of ten per cent, or even with no premium at all, as with a premium of ten, twenty, or thirty. It is not the mere *existence* of a premium equal to the highest of these figures that in. st interferes with mercantile confidence with the business community. The difficulty is the ever-impending possibility that this premium may any day ascend or descend one, two, five, or ten per cent., or even more. Could this risk be abolished, trade would adjust itself to any given premium, and might even attain a sound and healthful condition. It is the risk, the uncertainty, which does duty for himself, and this mischief will be no less serious with the fluctuations ranging between 9 and 10 per cent. than between 30 and and 40 per cent. Even a range from 9 to 5 per cent. would be sufficient to work great injury to trade.

How then shall we reach specie payments and fixed values, and stay there? On this point we again quote from the *Chronicle* writer:

> It is, first and foremost, above and beyond all things else to require the banks to commence accumulating coin. It is the wildest folly to suppose that a currency amounting to nearly six hundred millions of dollars in actual circulation can be redeemed on the basis of less than $60,000,000 of gold throughout the country. Experience has proved this over and over, and the national bank currency upon the greenback system is no exception. The structure may be, the weight must all fall upon the foundation, and the small amount of gold in the Treasury is not the *public* gold. The figure presented to our mind is that of the countryman on his way to Cmlt, head and neck hissing and bearing his grist on his own shoulders. The gold in the session of the Government would be at a little relieved by the process of resting the national bank currency upon the greenbacks, and the burden was by placing the grist upon the shoulders of a living one. But there is still another weight besides the bank currency, and that is nearly equal to both those already mentioned, viz. the $500,000,000 bank deposits which would become payable in specie on demand if resumption were ordered. The proposition to attempt so much with so little is pure unmitigated nonsense.

Although this is like a douch bath to those eager for immediate resumption, it seems reasonable. "There is only one way," the writer continues, "to resume specie payments without requiring the banks to assume part of the burden of preparation, and that is for the Government to shoulder the whole burden itself. And what it will have to do is this: *It must get coin enough to redeem the entire amount of greenbacks now held by the banks as their reserves*, beside such other greenbacks now in circulation as may be presented. Two hundred millions would be a very moderate amount upon which to undertake this colossal job; and even then it would not be safe to undertake it without arming the Treasury in advance with power to borrow still more, should it be required. The one hundred and ten millions of gold held in the Treasury makes a large show on paper, but after deducting the amount due on coin certificates, and as accrued interest on the public debt, there is even less available for the purpose of resumption than the bagatelle (fifty millions) we have named above."

A DAY or two ago we referred to Mr. CUNNINGHAM'S defense of the Americans in China against Mr. PUMPELLY'S charge of cruelty to the natives. As we then said, Mr. C. resided on the Chinese coast for seventeen years. The following is a passage in his last letter on the subject in controversy:

> Moreover, Mr. Pumpelly, in making his case, forgets the character of the Chinese. He forgets they are not slavish. No man, be he prince or peasant, foreigner or Chinese, could be kicked in the face in a Chinese street with impunity. I was walking once in the streets of Shanghae with the author of many books of travels, then recently from Egypt, and accustomed to the patience of the Arab sailors and donkeyvards. He suffered his shoulders to the narrow street, expecting the common portion to give way, and soon got the reward of his supercilliousness in a spitter from the leather shoulder of a common coolie that sent him flat against a shop-front. He related in his book, when he wrote one by describing the common Chinese as rude boors and far inferior to the Egyptians, but any of us could have told him that that was what he had to expect, if himself rude in a Chinese street.

Perhaps Mr. CUNNINGHAM ought to have named the traveler to whom so wholesome a lesson was so *coolly* imparted and who manifested so little gratitude for the favor which he had received. It has been very common for travelers to express sympathy for the poor *fellahs* of Egypt, and also to express indignation at being called "white devil" by the rude fellows of the Chinese Ports. Hence there is reason to fear that uncharitable people may misplace Mr. CUNNINGHAM'S fact to the injury of an innocent traveler who never "got a twister" from a coolie's shoulder. As a general thing we believe that oriental serenity, whether in Egypt or elsewhere, is not at first agreeable to people from the West. But it is a fact that, in too many instances, after a few years, it comes to seem to them a tribute due to their personal and national superiority, and is then received with a certain complacency, while the absence of it in individuals, or on occasion, is resented as impudence, if not punished as the denial of a right. Even Anglo-Saxon natures cannot long live surrounded by the "whispering humbleness" and deficient self-assertion of the Hindoo, or Egyptian, without undergoing a change for the worse.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says that there really seems to be good reason to believe that some adventurous impostor transformed himself, by the aid of a tailor, into an Oriental, and thereby gained admission into the Ecumenical Council, and listened for some days to the debates with a silence which passed for episcopal gravity. The intruder is now enlarging his experience by becoming the inmate of a Roman prison. After all, there is nothing very extraordinary in the fact. It has been more than paralleled in our own times by Captain Burton at Mecca, and M. Vambery at Bokhara, and in a less degree it is imitated by those untnvited guests who, according to Sir R. Mayne, are to be found at most fashionable parties during the London season. The pseudo prelate is said to have been the correspondent of an American newspaper. At least a dozen American newspapers could, if they chose, obtain daily reports by their "own representatives" of the proceedings of the Council. That this has not been done is simply because the game has not been thought worth the candle.

We are informed in a letter from Rome, that no newspaper has had more enterprising or unscrupulous agents in the Holy City, or has created more scandal. The unauthorized and even false reports of the proceedings of the Council, than the famous German Journal the *Allgemeine Zeitung* that is the General or Universal *Gazette*. The correspondent of the famous newspaper reminds us of an anecdote in the lately published life of Dr. J. A. Alexander. When the doctor was preparing for a voyage to Europe, he was asked by a would-be literary man whether he intended to visit Allgemeine while in Germany. Dr. A. had heard of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, but not of the city where its friendly owls lay their eggs to be published. He often related the joke with much relish, we are told.

DISCUSSING the bill giving up Independence Square, Philadelphia, to the city for building purposes, in the House, on Tuesday, Ex-Speaker DAVIS was vehement against the project as absolute desecration of sacred ground. It was the first spot he visited the first time he was in Philadelphia. Sam Josephs observed that from his associations with Mr. Davis he would have supposed other places in the city would have been more attractive. Davis replied that the visit in question was before his acquaintance with Josephs, when his heart was all simplicity. The question of the bill, not of Davis and Josephs—was finally settled by referring the decision to the people of Philadelphia at a special election, but prohibiting the erection of any buildings in Independence Square.

WHILE Frank Blair has quietly sunk into the Instructive business, forgetting his favorite hobby that Grant means "the empire," we see painful evidences of vitality in Mr. Lincoln's Postmaster-General, Montgomery Blair, who has caused himself to be announced as a candidate for Congress in the Fifth Maryland District. Whatever may be said of Montgomery, he will be an improvement on the average Maryland Congressman in the matter of brains.

THE Springfield *Republican* reports that Fields, Osgood & Co. have concluded to drop the *North American Review*, preferring to let it die rather than sell it.

PEDDLING WITOUT LICENSE.

Remonstrance from a Storekeeper Against a Proposed Law.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It appears that a few prominent members of the legal profession are exercising themselves in the interest of the storekeepers, by urging the passage of a bill extending to them (the storekeepers) the right to peddle without license; or in other words to sell goods by sample throughout the cities and counties in which the stores are situated, which amounts to the same thing. Generous men, thus to throw away their services for nothing! But would it not be well to consult the storekeepers before procuring legislation of this kind? Perhaps they are better acquainted with their wants than these seeming friends of theirs. If a law of this kind is necessary, why not extend it to all classes? Why charge the poor cripple for the right to peddle a few trinkets in order to keep starvation from his door, and let the rich storekeeper carry on the same kind of business as extensively as he pleases without paying a cent? It is true that all the dealers have now, and would have under this proposed law, to pay a license, but then the right to send your agents to every man's house, or go yourself, would be a peculiar advantage by which a dealer could spread his store out over a whole county. If he had capital enough, and the inevitable result would be that the Slop-keeping business would be monopolized. Let me tell those gentlemen that I think honest storekeepers do not want a law of this kind. However, it would be very favorable to a man if he was inclined to be dishonest. It would enable him to dispose of a large amount of goods in a short time, when the time to be sheriff at certain times, especially when a man intends to break up, and arrange to pay his creditors fifty cents on the dollar. I do not say that any man ever did this, or intends to do it; but a show cannot be wrong.

STOREKEEPER.

MCCLURE TOWNSHIP, March 9, 1870.

Capitol Punishment.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

DEAR SIR—I desire to lecture in your city on the "Barbarism of the Gallows," and have placed Pittsburg in my list of appointments for Saturday and Sunday evenings, the 12th and 13th inst., notice of which meetings will appear in the New York *Tribune*. The lectures must be free to all, and opportunity for reply will be given the gallows advocates.

Will the friends of abolition at once make arrangements for these lectures?

Yours, very truly,

MARVIN H. BOVEE.

Evils of Life Insurance.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I wish to avoid a controversy on a moral subject, which may tempt me to enlist my selfish passions or interests in it, with "A. A." or any other person. I have in course of publication a pamphlet entitled "Evils of Life Insurance," which may be issued on or before April first, when I hope my motives may be better understood and appreciated.

G. A.

March 9, 1870.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In spite of the hopeful telegrams sent from England daily, the public, as well as most of the prominent shipping merchants on this side, have given up for lost the City of Boston. Some hopes are still entertained for the safety of the steamship Smith. It appears that there has been more than the usual quantity of ice in the Atlantic this winter, and, from reports of vessels arriving in Europe as well as here, it may be inferred that there have been several terrific hurricanes in mid ocean, the fury of which has not reached the coast line on either side of the Atlantic.

Auburn, New York, is rejoicing over the completion of the Southern Central Railroad, giving them connection with the Pennsylvania coal mines *via* Oswego. The last rail was laid on Saturday, and the event was celebrated by firing one hundred guns and other demonstrations of joy by large crowds who had gathered to see the last spike driven. General John H. Chedell, President of the road, drove the silver spike, and briefly addressed the people on the occasion.

A New Jersey grocer, when complained to about selling bad eggs, says: "At this time of year the hens are sick, and often lay bad eggs."

A striking illustration of the truth of the saying, "Never despair," has just been cited in the case of the unexpected arrival at Lisbon, of the screw steamer Investigator, after she had been given up as lost for over a month. She had been spoken in the Straits of Magellan on November 16th. For one hundred and seventy-three days nothing had been heard of her, and sixty per cent. premium of insurance had been refused.

The strike at the Washington iron mine, in the Superior region, has ceased, and two hundred men have gone to work. One John H. Mitchell, who acted as captain of the strikers, raised a considerable amount of money from the men at the other mines to aid their purposes, and then ran away with the whole of it.

In the late storm in Marquette county, the snow blocked up the railroad from Escanaba to Negaunee so that it took 40 days' work to raise the embargo. The thermometer fell to thirty-five degrees and forty degrees below zero, and three wells, all inside of buildings, and fifteen feet deep each, were frozen over so that no man had to be shown to break the ice before water could be got.

It is reported that the principal New York Insurance Companies are not disposed to take advantage of the recent legal tender decision which gives them the right to demand gold in the payment of bonds and mortgages dated prior to the passage of the legal tender act in 1862.

A Maine deputy sheriff, suddenly called upon to lead in prayer at a conference meeting, astonished his hearers by the following conclusion: "May Thy wisdom lead us, Thy mercy guide us, and finally conduct us to Thy instant usual place of abode."

A Brattleboro letter writer says that as one result of the recent female suffrage convention in that place, a small boy was found in tears and trouble. "What's the matter?" was the sympathizing and curious passer-by. Rubbing his eyes vigorously with both fists, after the manner of small boys, he blubbered out: "My mother's gone to the woman's rights meeting, and didn't leave out nothing to eat."

PERSONAL.

The *Tribune's* London letter says: Mr. Burlingame's death, of which we heard this morning, is a surprise and shock to many persons in England as well as in America. During his four months' residence in London he had made many friends, and not a few eminent Englishmen who knew him but slightly had conceived an unusual liking and respect for his character. Few Americans have made more impression on the London world. At the outset everything was against him. His mission was attacked, his objects were distrusted, his official and personal character were both misrepresented. He was received, I may say, with bare civility. The press, with some exceptions, and the ministerial seemed to be united in a determination to discredit his embassy and make his success impossible. Nobody at first went to see him. All this neglect and attitude left his purpose and his demeanor unchanged. He called on nobody, sought no favors, resorted to no intrigue. My object, he said, is no less than the alliance of England than of China. If England does not understand it, I can afford to wait." It was during this period of suspense that I saw a good deal of Mr. Burlingame. Before it was ended I had to leave England for some weeks. When I returned, it had ended as Mr. Burlingame always believed it would. He had by his calm fortitude overcome the prejudices of England nor fawned on the Government. He had attended no public dinners and made no speeches. But he had made himself respected, his purposes understood, and his Embassy one of the lions of London. From having been left in seclusion at the Grosvenor Hotel, he had become a tacit in the most aristocratic and all the most liberal houses alike. That part of the press which worships success had swung round, and were lavishing praise on an envoy whom they had at first ridiculed as an imposter. Lord Clarendon had signified to Mr. Burlingame during the most important points of his mission, his triumph was complete, and he had won it almost wholly unaided. His friends in America will like to know that one of those who express the most cordial good will to Mr. Burlingame was Mr. Bright. People here thought that he had a fine, intelligent face, indicative of soul. It is certain he had a profound faith in the mission he undertook, and nothing short of great enthusiasm coupled with real force of character could have carried him through the trial he had to endure in England.

Prince Arthur is said to have been followed to this country by a Prussian lady who figures in society as a Marchioness, and who, to the great consternation of the young man's mentors, appeared in Washington immediately after his arrival. Her Majesty the Queen had given stringent orders to keep her out of the way from this irrepressible female, who, in the meantime, follows Arthur from place to place. She is a handsome woman and full of vivacity.

Jerome N. Bonsparte, a grandson of Madam Patterson Bonaparte, of Baltimore, grandnephew of the great Napoleon, and a lieutenant in the French army, arrived in New York on Monday evening by steamship Pereire, and proceeded at once by the night train to Baltimore. Captain Bonaparte is tall, well formed and remarkably handsome. He is about thirty years of age, and in the very bo pom of manhood. He left New York for Baltimore by the morning train Tuesday, for the purpose of visiting his relatives in the latter city and transacting personal business.

Disraeli, as he appeared in Parliament on the first day of the session, is described as tall and gaunt looking, with a face mysterious as a Sphynx, and features that have been wasted and worn by years of hard intellectual toil. He wears a plain, black frock coat negligently buttoned, carries his hat in his hand and sedulously fondles a solitary glossy black curl that depends over the centre of his ample forehead—a curl which is the sole survivor of the luxuriant crop that made Vivian Grey so famous in the palmy days of the Countess of Blessington and witty Count d'Orsay. Disraeli is friendly by nature, but he is to be published, he fell to thirty-five degrees and forty degrees below zero, and three wells, all inside of buildings, and fifteen feet deep each, were frozen over so that no man had to be shown to break the ice before water could be got.

It is reported that the principal New York Insurance Companies are not disposed to take advantage of the recent legal tender decision which gives them the right to demand gold in the payment of bonds and mortgages dated prior to the passage of the legal tender act in 1862.

A Maine deputy sheriff, suddenly called upon to lead in prayer at a conference meeting, astonished his hearers by the following conclusion: "May Thy wisdom lead us, Thy mercy guide us, and finally conduct us to Thy instant usual place of abode."

A Brattleboro letter writer says that as one result of the recent female suffrage convention in that place, a small boy was found in tears and trouble. "What's the matter?" was the sympathizing and curious passer-by. Rubbing his eyes vigorously with both fists, after the manner of small boys, he blubbered out: "My mother's gone to the woman's rights meeting, and didn't leave out nothing to eat."

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

An Acknowledgment by One of the Survivors.

Homeward Bound and an Ocean Grave.

The "Bombay" Side of the Story Foreshadowed.

The following is taken from the Japan *Gazette* of the 29th of January:

This most appalling disaster occurred on the evening of the 24th of January, at about six o'clock, within a few miles of the anchorage in our harbor, which she had left less than a couple of hours before. The vessel had been in and out of Yokohama and the other Japanese ports constantly during the past two years, and her officers were more than ordinarily well known and well liked ashore. As they were leaving the station, homeward bound, farewell festivities had been accorded to them during the preceding week, and they left accompanied by the cordial good wishes of all their acquaintances, afloat and ashore. Yet within two hours after their departure, of a complement of officers and men numbering one hundred and seventy-six, only fifty-six, including Dr. Suddards and two junior officers, were left to tell the tale of the disaster that had resulted in the ship and that of her comrades finding a watery grave. The iron steamer Bombay, belonging to the Pacific and Oriental Company, ran into her, and she sank in fifteen minutes thereafter.

The following account is from one of the men saved from the Oneida, as far as we received it. But before we judge the captain of the Bombay, we must have his account of the terrible calamity, and the statements of those on board. A naval court-martial has been demanded by the captain of the Bombay. The United States steamer Oneida, which has been on the China and Japan station for a little over two years, having arrived at Kobe on the 27th of December, 1867, to be present on the opening of the ports of Hiogo and Osaka on the 1st of January, 1868, left Yokohama harbor about 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th of January, homeward bound. The United States Minister had visited her in the forenoon, and she had saluted him, and returned the salute of the British Iron-clad Ocean, which ship His Excellency also visited.

The guns had also been loaded with blank cartridge in expectation of having to return the compliment salute of the Russian corvette Vsadnick—which, however, did not salute Mr. Le Long, and, consequently, the guns were left loaded. On her steaming out of the harbor, the officers and the other men on the port gave her three cheers, and wished her a prosperous voyage. On passing Saratoga Spit, the wind being fair, the fires were banked, and the steam was commenced to be blown off. About seven o'clock, while the officers were at dinner, the lookout man on the forecastle sang out, "Steamer lights ahead;" and the midshipman, also on the forecastle, gave the order "Port the helm." Everything seemed so still on board the other steamer and so like the belief that she had not observed the Oneida, although her lights were burning brightly, the steamer, now known to be the Peninsula and Oriental steamer Bombay, came right on and ran into the Oneida, striking her fair on the starboard side, abaft the gangway, about half way between the main and mizzen rigging, cutting a hole in the side of the Oneida, through which the whole interior of the gun room was visible, carrying away the gig, binnacle, wheel and rudder, killing the two men at the wheel on the spot. All the officers who were on deck were thrown up, and sail was immediately shortened. It was an accident to all that the ship was a total wreck.

The Bombay did not stop, but proceeded on her way, and as the guns happened to be loaded, under circumstances already described, they were fired at short intervals to attract the attention of the Bombay and bring her back. Besides, the Bombay had been given up for lost by the boats," but the life boat was the only one available, and the officer was in charge of it, and, as already stated, the gig had been carried away.

The lifeboat was manned, Dr. Suddards, a boatswain, and fifteen of the crew going aboard of her. Five guns were fired, but before the sixth could be fired the vessel sank. The lifeboat was also obliged to leave the spot, the sinking ship to avoid being upset or swamped by her. The whole must have been over within ten minutes of the collision. None of those saved saw a man or heard a voice on board the Bombay. When all there was seemed to be over, and the ship, the officers gathered around Captain E. P. Williams on the poop, and he was heard to say that he would not leave the ship; if she went down, he should sink with her. When the crew of the Oneida, after pulling about for a while, saw none of the crew left on board of all the 120 who were on board, they pulled to land, which was about five miles away. They landed the boat safely, and at about 8 o'clock P. M. were kindly treated by the natives on shore, and having obtained the assistance of one of them as a guide, they started to walk to Yokohama, which they reached about daylight.

From another of the saved, we have that when it was seen that the Bombay was proceeding on her way, the lifeboat attempted to overtake a large junk to induce it to come to their assistance; but, the junk, running before the wind, they were unable to catch up with her, and turned around to go back to the ship, but they could not see her.

They then attempted to make for the place where they thought they left her, but they ran too high and could not make it, and so turned around and rowed for the shore.

The Bombay was ordered to the scene of the wreck by Captain Stanhope, Royal Navy. The Yangtze also went, having on board the United States Minister, Mr. Le Long. As the latter was steaming down, the Bombay was sighted returning. She was hailed and asked if she had any of the crew of the Oneida on board. Thirty-nine men on board, including two officers. The Bombay had been supplied by the time of gold as they are imported. We have taken advantage of the present decline and contracted for a large quantity, and can sell them much lower than ever before. We will sell the one only, the Round Gill No. 2 or No. 3 at $6 00, and the Hexagon Gill No. 2 or No. 3 at $8 50 per dozen, net cash.

The Washington and Pacific railroad bill to aid in the construction of which will be reported favorably in Congress, will run from Washington city by or near to Brookville and Hood's Mills to the Northern Central Railroad, and thence by way of Maricetta, Lebanon, and Pine Grove, in the State of Pennsylvania, to a point on the Schuylkill river, in said county of Schuylkill. The road is to be built at five million dollars, to consist of one hundred thousand shares of fifty dollars each. Subscription books to be opened in Washington, Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New York, Marietta, Lebanon, Pine Grove and Pottsville. The Pennsylvania corporators are: James Duffy, Andrew Davis, Geo. W. Cole, Augustus Boyd, Henry M. Reed, Robert Ratcliff, Barton H. Jenks, E. Bannan, J. Conner, Charles Baber, Nicholas Schlatter, Samuel Hibert, Daniel D. Miller, Wm. M. Randall, G. Dawson Coleman, D. M. Kormany, Jacob Hunsicker, John W. Hughes, P. F. Weimer, T. T. Worth, A. R. Boogher, George Gleim, Christian Henry, and Adolphus Heidenfeld.

The following statistics of railroad matters in Ohio are gathered from the report of George B. Wright, Esq., State Commissioner of Railroads. There are in Ohio thirty-two railroad companies, having a paid up capital of $146,489,129 88. The combined length of these roads, including the main lines and branches, is just about six thousand miles. Several of these roads run outside of the State. Deducting the foreign portions, the length of track in Ohio is 3,331 miles. These roads were built at an expense of $221,868,115 45, including equipment. The present debts on all the roads amount to $108,887,611 80, an increase of over ten million dollars since June, 1868. The equipment of these lines consists of 1,402 locomotives, 814 passenger cars, and 24,807 baggage, express, freight and other cars. The highest rate of speed allowed express trains is 45 miles per hour when in motion; of mail and accommodation trains, 30 miles; the average of express trains 31½, and of accommodation 20 miles. These companies employ 21,722 persons. During the year ending July 31, 1869, the passenger trains ran 9,952,225 and the freight trains 16,252,588 miles. Over 10,000,000 passengers and 14,000,000 tons of freight were transported during the year. Of this great number of passengers only four were killed, and but eight injured, though, including employees and others, 159 were killed, and 159 injured. The earnings of the roads were $51,110,629,13; the expenses, $28,791,316,32. The net profits, after deducting expenses and interest on debts, amount to over $10,000,000. During the year 23 new railroad companies were incorporated, and 207 miles of new iron laid. The average length of time a rail lasts is eight years. Most of the rail used is of iron, there being but twelve miles of steel rail in the State.

OPTIMISM.

Mr. Seward Explains the Defect in his Mental Vision.

The New York Councilmen fairly "cornered" Mr. Seward by a reception at the City Hall on Monday afternoon. Only light refreshments prevailed, but they translated the frisky young gentleman from Auburn, Alaska and the Antilles into a speech, in which he explained his precivity to take cheerful views of all things mundane. Said the patriot, sage and philosopher:

> Gentlemen, you may remember how my confidence and hope in the good destiny of my country rose in o seeming optimism during the sectional contentions and conflicts through which we have lately passed. That buoyant confidence rested on a ground little understood or even perceived then. It seemed to me that civilization on the American continent is two several distinct and different enterprises, but one great symmetrical enterprise, with universal republican equality for its distinguishing political feature and freedom of conscience its religious characteristic. That it was not mainly a commercial venture, but more a republican center. That center is the city of New York. The United States and Territories of the American Union gravitate toward it. There is no countervailing repulsive force, and fashion has no power adequate to thwart that gravitation. The observations I have made in the new States and Territories of the United States, as well as without, have confirmed my conviction that all the Territories, States and Nations on the American continent accept or have an irresistible inclination to accept their parts in the general civilization of the continent as one system, with this city as its center. Jealousies, traditions, prejudices, political combinations and distances on land and sea not yet traversed by steam and electricity hinder the attraction in different regions; but the attraction is nevertheless so strong everywhere that no existing institutions incompatible with it can permanently endure here.
>
> To-day throughout the continent sentiments and sympathies congenial with the beneficent institutions and benignant aspirations of the United States, has constantly been my effort while abroad, and it is my effort now that I have come home to cultivate sympathies, affection and respect for the distant States, Territories and Nations whose visitor I have been.

THE country since the close of the war has paid off over $800,000,000 of the public debt. In his speech on the funding bill the other day, Senator Sherman is reported as saying: "Since the close of the war the Government has reduced the debt $300,000,000, and has paid $600,000,000 of indisputated debt due at the close of the war. The amount of unsettled or disputed debt, which has been paid out of surplus revenue."

Pio Nino's latest joke is told thus: The bishops cost His Holiness 25,000 francs daily, so that he has had to pay for two months' discussion $1,500,000 in all. "Infallibility is dear, *Sancta Maria di farmi infallibile*," said His Holiness the other day, referring to the cost, *and forsooth fallible* (in their eagerness to make me infallible they will make me fall.)

"A TOILET NOVELTY."

Hair Wash and Pomade Combined.

An article for the "Toilette" of Great Excellence.

"Rankin's Philocrine."

It not only cleanses the hair and preserves it from scurf, but leaves it moist and lustrous, thus supplying a want long felt and sought for. Price 50 cents per bottle. Put up in 8 ounce bottles. Price, $1 00 per bottle. Prepared and sold only by

A. J. RANKIN, DRUGGIST,

44 SIXTH ST., (formerly St. Clair) Pittsburgh, Pa.

ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES—my own importation.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

200 GROSS

EAGLE

LEAD PENCILS.

We are receiving 200 Gross of the Eagle Lead Pencils, Round and Hexagon. They are superior to any lead being equal in quality and lower in price than the same grades are now selling for. We do not hesitate to say that there is not a better Pencil in the market. They are manufactured by the time of gold as they are imported. We have taken advantage of the present decline and contracted for a large quantity, and can sell them much lower than ever before. We will sell the only, the Round Gill No. 2 or No. 3 at $6 00, and the Hexagon Gill No. 2 or No. 3 at $8 50 per dozen, net cash.

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RAILWAY MATTERS.

Directors of Pennsylvania Railroad—Pittsburgh, Canton and Chicago Railway—The Erie and Pittsburgh Road—The Pennsylvania and Washington Road—Ohio Railroad Matters.

—The annual election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held at the office of the Company in Philadelphia on Monday. There was no opposition to the following ticket: Directors—J. Edgar Thomson, Josiah Bacon, Wistar Morris, Geo. Black (Pittsburgh), Samuel T. Bodine, Joseph B. Myers, Edward B. Knight, Washington Butcher, John M. Kennedy, John Rice.

—The certificate of incorporation of the Pittsburgh, Canton and Chicago Railroad Company has been filed at the Ohio Secretary of State's office. The proposed road is to extend from Smith's Ferry, in Columbiana county, to the town of New London, in Huron county, by the way of New Lisbon and Canton, through the counties of Columbiana, Stark, Wayne, Medina, Ashland, Lorain and Huron. The capital stock is $1,000,000. The corporators are Cornelius Aultman, Isaac Harter, Louis Schaefer, Dominic Tyler and George Cook.

—The following figures exhibit very fully the business of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad for 1869, the increase in its receipts and earnings, extensions of track, additions to rolling stock and other items of public interest:

Total length of road, inclusive of 16½ miles L. S. and M. S., and exclusive of dock and sidings, nine miles.....96 miles
Total length, sidings.....175 miles
Total length, new sidings built in 1869.....22 miles

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

	1868.	1869.
Gross earnings, coal	$280,345 96	$448,438 55
Gross earnings, exp. and mdse.	291,355 96	274,709 67
Passenger earnings	122,690 14	151,340 12
Gross earnings	$657,187 70	$852,090 34
General expenses	$497,998 71	$464,275 63
Net earnings	159,188 99	387,814 71
Per cent. expenses	60.55	56.49
Per cent. earnings		22.80
Per cent. expenses, increase		14.29

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

	1868.	1869.
Total number passengers carried	147,146	166,179
Total passenger freight	70,211	108,524
Shipments, coal, tons	125,790	179,418
Shipments, iron ore, tons	7,164	11,408
Iron ore on hand January 1, 1870		3,911
Freight, coal	2,734	3,941
Freight, cars	77,946	110,484

During the year the rolling stock of the company was increased by the work done at Erie one hundred and sixty-four cars of all classes. By these expenditures in the shops, and the shipping nearly seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the entire road is now in a thorough working condition. Its business capacity has been increased by various extensions

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

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ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 10, 1870.

The demand for money in the local market is reported as more than ordinarily active today. Some of the discount houses have let out very closely, and are now rather disposed to halt a spell—others are unwilling to extend any favors in the way of discounts at present, except to immediate customers. In a general aspect of our money market, it is thought there is some tendency to a closer condition.

In local stocks we find more activity in the better class. There have been large blocks of Government bonds sold during the past month, and the money thus released is sought to be invested in such stocks and bonds of a local character as will afford a better interest, and not subject to the violent fluctuations to which gold bonds have been during the past two years; and in view of the passage of the Funding bill, it is thought Government bonds will decline very materially in price. In reference a few days since to some of the more auspicious class of local bonds we omitted the Pittsburgh and Condellsville Railroad seven per cent. coupon bonds. As yet but a small amount of them has been taken in this city. They were authorized for the completion of this important road to Cumberland. About one-half of the gross amount, $1,000,000, has been taken in Baltimore—one million by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and near a million by capitalists, insurance companies, and by persons controlling trust funds in that city. It is issued in the form of coupon bonds, running to 1898, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the city of Baltimore. These bonds are offered by the company at 85 per cent., which raises the interest nearly equivalent to 8 per cent.; and they are secured by a first mortgage upon the entire road, the previous mortgages to the city of Baltimore having been retired and changed to a second mortgage for the purpose of enhancing the security and putting this new loan upon a basis of unquestionable safety. When it is considered that the portion of the road already finished, though without Eastern connections, is doing a business that, during the last year, exhibited a balance of earnings of almost thirty-four per cent. over the expenses of operations; that the road when finished will form one of the great lines of commerce between the West and the East; and that it will be an independent competing thoroughfare, guaranteeing this community against discriminations that subject its heavy and increasing transportation to charges injuriously disproportioned to the charges upon freights to and from places further West, it is not a little surprising that there should be any hesitation on the part of Pittsburgh capitalists in promptly lending their aid to its completion. No railroad bonds can be better secured. As an investment they are safe, with an accruing interest above the average paid on securities equally substantial. The most sagacious business men in Baltimore regard them with favor, and invest in them. Commercial advantages may also be derived from Baltimore to some extent; in these prospective advantages the business men of Pittsburgh have more than an equal share, as railroad connections, east and west, north and south, being, at present, all under the control of a single company. Whatsoever interest Baltimore may have in the completion of this important work, Pittsburgh has infinitely greater.

—Governments were higher to-day in consequence of the purchase of a million by the Treasury. The sales were not as great as expected, but from the upward turn that gold took this afternoon, it is indicated that the reaction has set in. A sort of vague idea has seized the public mind for the past week or so, that we are rushing on to specie payments, and Wall street dealers have been anxious to intensify the feeling. But the ideas of the present tendency running to do so, to bring us back to specie payments is simply prepostorous. With only $29,000,000 of gold in the treasury which the Government can command to meet $400,000,000 of demand obligations outstanding, there remains a great work of preparation before the Government can undertake specie payments. It would be well for the unsophisticated public to stand aside, and leave the future of this panic to Wall street operators, holding their property and attending coolly to their business until the tide has turned. It necessarily is to regard the action of legislators, upon financial questions, with any allowances. There is no combined action between Wall street speculators and members of Congress; and those who have been led to suppose from speeches and resolutions introduced in the Senate that we are going to be inaugurating a few days or weeks into specie payments may find themselves surprised several morning by measures which have a very different significance, and designed specifically to produce an upward reaction. That's exactly the game now in progress in this city, and those who are being misled by current impressions into serious sacrifices upon their property.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of gold at the principal New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	114½	114¾	114
U. S. Bonds '62	109½	109¾	110
U. S. Bonds '64	109½	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds '65	109½	109¾	109¾
U. S. bonds, new, '65	108½	108¾	109
U. S. Bonds '67	108½	108¾	109
U. S. Bonds '68	108½	109	109¼
Gold	110¾	110¾	111¼

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

March 10, 1870.	10 00 A M	11 00 A M	12 10 P M	1 30 P M	3 00 P M
New York Central	196¾	196¾	196¾	196¾	197¼
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Harlem	143¾			143	
Reading	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	97¼
Michigan Central	119			119	
Michigan Southern	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	87¼
Illinois Central	137¾			137¾	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Cleveland and Northwestern	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Do preferred	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	95
Rock Island	119¾	119¾	119¾	119	119¾
St. Paul	62	62	62	62	62¼
St. Paul preferred	78¾	78¾		78¾	78¾
Toledo and Wabash	32	32		32	32
Toledo and Wabash pref.	77	77		77	
Fort Wayne	93¼	93¼		93¼	93¼
Chicago and Alton	113	113		113	
Ohio and Mississippi	28¾	28¾		28¾	28¾
Western Union Telegraph	81¾	81¾		81¾	81¾
Pacific Mail	26¾	26¾		26¾	26¾
Adams Ex. prem.	61¾	61¾		61¾	61¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	21	20¾		20¾	20¾
American M. U. Express	26	26		26	26
United States Express	58	58		58	58
Merchants' Union Express	45	45		45	45
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	111¼	111¼

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	196¾	197¼	¼	
Erie	25¾	25¾		
Harlem	143	143		
Reading	97¼	97¼		
Mich. Central	119	119		
Mich. Southern	86¾	87¼	½	
Illinois Central	137	137¼	¼	
Clev. and Pitts.	97¼	97¾	½	
Chicago and North	73¾	73¾		
Do. preferred	87¾	87¾		
Rock Island	119¾	119¾		
St. Paul	62¼	62¼		
Do. preferred	79¾	79¾		
Tol. and Wabash	32	32		
Do. preferred	72	72		
Fort Wayne	93¼	93¼		
Chicago and Alton	113	113		
Ohio and Miss.	29	29		
Western U. Tel.	81¾	81¾		
Pacific Mail	26¾	26¾		
Adams Express	61¾	61¾		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	21	20¾		¼
American M. U. Ex	27¾	27		¾
U. S. Express	59	58		1
Merch. U. Ex	10	10	1¼	

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day in session, he will execute orders and sell on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY EVENING, March 10, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market was not a very active one; this, however, is nothing new to our readers. The reported falling off in the production for the month will have slightly increased the confidence of holders, who naturally feel less disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. Taken as a whole, the market was decidedly firmer.

CRUDE.

The market is not changed; so far as relates to prices the tendency is upward. Quotations were: Spot or S. O. March 13½c bid, 12c wanted; May S. O. 12¾c; all year B. O. 11½@11¾c. 8 tics 1,000 bbls late Wednesday evening at 11¾c. Sales 500 bbls Parker's Landing S. O. in 15 days at 13½c ₱ gallon.

TITUSVILLE, March 8.—The market is quiet at $4 on upper road; $4 25 on lower. Following are sales and resales were made Wednesday:

500 bbls on upper creek at $4 00.
500 bbls on upper creek at $4 05.
500 bbls on upper creek at $4 10.
500 bbls at Petroleum Center at $4 20.
500 bbls at Rouseville at $4 20.
500 bbls at Rouseville at $4 20.
500 bbls at Rouseville at $4 25.
500 bbls at Rouseville at $4 30.
500 bbls at Tarr Farm at $4 30.

REFINED.

Market dull; quotations rule about the same as the day previous. Quotations: March 26¾c; 3c; April 27¼c, April and May 27¾c; May to October 28c; May to December 29¼c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, March 10.—Closing March 9th: Petroleum—crude bulk unchanged in prices; more inquiry at 15c; refined—small export inquiry; 4,000 bbls sold at 27c; speculative demand moderate and prices weak. Philadelphia market continues moderately active on speculation. There is little doing in shipments; sales of 2,000 bbls refined, standard white, March 27c; 5,000 bbls do, from April to June 28c; 5,000 bbls from April to August 28½c, and 3,000 bbls from May to September 29½c.

OIL CITY, March 10.—Market is still weak; producers do not like to run lines less than $4 20 on Lower Creek, but a sale of six cars at $4 20 was made this morning. The Titusville *Herald* report this morning that a decrease of 7,17 bbls in the production during February, as compared with January. The market is nominally quoted at $4 50@4 60 here.

PLEASANTVILLE, March 10.—Market very quiet; nothing doing; we quote at 26¾@27c at wells.

TITUSVILLE, March 10.—Market dull; prices unchanged; $4 best bid.

TITUSVILLE, March 10.—Market quiet; $4 upper road; $4 25 lower.

SHAMBURG, PA., March 10.—Market quiet and prices unchanged at $5 for wells.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 10.—Market very quiet at $4 25@4 35.

TARR FARM, March 10.—Market quiet and not much inquiry; prices unchanged from yesterday.

ROUSEVILLE, March 10.—Market quiet but firm; $4 25 offered; holding for $4 30 and $4 35.

PARKER'S LANDING March 10.—Market dull; asking $4 25; offering $4 15@4 20.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—P. L. S. to W. 26c; S. W. 26¾@26¾c. Crude 14@14½c; market steady.

NEW YORK, March 10, 2:25 P. M.—The demand fair; prices firm at 15@15½@27½@27½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, March 10, 1:20 P. M.—The market opened rather excited and unsettled over the *Herald's* production report, and is now quiet but very firm. Holders are asking an advance of 20c. We quote the nominal at $4 20 @4 25.

OIL CITY, March 10, 1:00 P. M.—Market strong-er; sales of spot at $4 65 at Oil City; on Lower Creek at $4 25.

ANTWERP, March 10, 11:00 A. M.—Market quiet and steady at 68¾ francs.

LIVERPOOL, March 10, 11 A. M.—Spirits 19d; refined 22d.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 11:30 A. M.—Market dull and heavy; nothing doing; March 26½@26¾; April 26¾c; May 26¾c; September or October 28¾c; May to December 29@29¼c. Crude 15½c.

NEW YORK, March 10, 3 P. M.—Market closed dull and prices nominal. There appears to be little disposition among dealers to operate. No inquiry for spot, and very little for future. We quote spot crude at 15c bid; 15¼ and 15½c asked; no transactions. Spot refined 27½c bid; 28c asked; June 28½c; July 29c; no transactions reported.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

A. D. Miller	88
Penna. Oil Works	400
A. B. Mills	160
Total	1,648

Oil Receipts For A. V. R. R.

O. C. & A River R R 368 bbls crude to A D Miller, E H Lay, 80 do do to Penn Oil Works; J B Barbour, 60 do do to J A McKee; Philadelphia and Boston Petroleum co, 160 do do to J Wilkins; W Bartle, 160 do do to A B Mills; T M Petty, 80 do do to D Bly & co.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. H. R.

Jas M Riter, 368 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co 250 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined ..... 618 bbls

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾@112⅞.

NEW YORK March 10—P. M.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The funding bill has been brought prominently into discussion in financial circles once more by the action of the Senate striking out the provision for agents in the principal cities of Europe, and also by the payment of interest abroad. The remarkable change of front in the Gold Room was the great feature of Wall street. The great pressure to sell gold has not removed, and there was an entire absence of all noisy demonstrations. This change in the situation is due to the action of the Senate on the funding bill, and the increasing hostility to the measure in Washington.

The decline in gold, after extending a depressing influence throughout the produce markets and trade generally, has finally reached real estate. Property in all kinds is lower, and rents are coming down. Real estate was the last thing to feel the rise in gold, and now is the last to feel the decline. The general trade of the city is far from satisfactory, business being much below expectations, and prices not remunerative. In dry goods there is a great complaint of dullness, and many country buyers have bought smaller bills than usual in consequence of the decline in gold and gone home. Leading jobbers are doing nothing so many bargains as last week, owing to the departure of buyers.

MONEY.

The money market continues easy at 4@5 ₱ cent. on call.

STERLING

Dull at 107¾@108¼.

GOLD

Active and higher; opened at 112½, touched 113¼, and closed at 112⅞, bid, 112¾ asked. Carrying rates 2@6 per cent. Clearances $6,500,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Active and ¼@¾ cent higher. Coupons '81 114¼@114¾; '62 109¼@109¾; do '64 109¼@109¾; do '65 109¼@109¾; do new 108¾@108¾; do '67 109¼@109¾; do '68, 108¾@109. Sixes, funded, 104¾@105; currency, 110¾@111. The Treasury took a million bonds at 106 38-100@106 48-100.

STATE SECURITIES

Except Virginias are firm. Missouris 83¼; old Tennessees 76¼; new 68¾; old Virginias 73¼; new do 71¾; old North Carolinas 47¾; new do 21¾. Louisiana levees 67¾. Ohio 6s 99¾@100.

STOCKS

Active and ¼ to 1½ ₱ cent higher, closing strong at about the best figures of the day. The most active stocks were Northwestern, Lake Shore and New York Central. Mechanicals and Express stocks dull.

Canton 61¾; Cumberland 28½; Western Union Telegraph 35¾; Quicksilver 21¾; Mariposa 7½; do preferred 19½; Adams Express 59¾; Wells Fargo 20¾; American 57¾; United States 69¾; Pacific Mail 27¾; New York Central 97½; Erie 25¾; do preferred 43¾; Harlem 143; Hudson 119¾; Reading 97¼; Michigan Central 119½; Lake Shore 87¼; Illinois Central 137¾; Pittsburgh 98; Northwestern 73¾; do preferred 93½; Rock Island 119¾; St. Paul 62¼; do preferred 78¾; Wabash 44; do preferred 77¾; Ft. Wayne 93¼; Terre Haute 32½; do preferred 77; Chicago and Alton 112; do preferred 113; Ohio and Mississippi 28¾; New Jersey Central 103; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati 78; St. Joseph preferred 100¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 76; Dubuque 109; Iron Mountain 81¾.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Copper Falls 5; Franklin 6; Hecla 85; Quincy 75; Pewabic 45.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold $75,231,925. currency $6,279,353; general balance, $81,904,509.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 10, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Firm and parcel to ¼ cent premium selling, and 1-10 off buying.

FLOUR—Quiet and easier at $5 85@5 95 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Firmer and 1@1½c higher; sales of No. 1 at 93@93½c; No. 2 77¾@77¾c, closing at 75¾@77¾c; bids for No. 1 spring, March, 93½c; April, 93½c; May, 94½c; all at 2 p. m. cash; 78¾@78¾c seller April for No. 2.

CORN—Easier at 36¾@37c for No. 2 spring; 34@35c for no grade, closing at 36¼@36½c for No. 2 and 34@35c for rejected. Nearly all offered.

OATS—Dull at 35@36c for regular and fresh receipts, closing at 35c for regular.

RYE—Selling at 67c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Dull and heavy at 75@94.

MESS PORK—Active and excited, closing at $23 50, following: Prior, wholesale, $1 00 ₱ cwt; retail $1 10; dispatchmilk $1 10; first mates, and $1 20 from stores; middlings $1 80 first hands, and $2 in a retail way.

EGGS—We can report heavy receipts with a good stock on hand; prices are weak and tending downward; we quote nominally at 25c ₱ dozen. Sales 20 bbls at these figures.

TALLOW—The market was dull with a large quantity on hand; sales of city rendered at 9¼@9½c; rough 6@6¼c ₱ lb.

HIDES—We can report a selling in a small way at $1 90@1 75 ₱ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Can be purchased at 12½@13c ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—The market was far from being as active one. Business continues limited and disposed to operate very extensively at present, owing to the unsettled state of trade generally. Prices although weak have undergone no change since our last. It must however be borne in mind that prices are only quoted for time they were issued. The general impression, however, is that declines have touched bottom. We quote as follows:

REFINED SUGARS—Crushed powdered and granulated, 15½c; A soft 15½@15¾c; B coffee 13¾c; Ex C, 13¾c ₱ lb. New Orleans, fair 11½c; good fair 12c; prime 12½c; choice 13c ₱ lb. Cuba 11½c; Porto Rico 12½@13c ₱ lb.

SYRUPS—Perfection 90c; silver drips 70c; white New Orleans 70c; golden 65c ₱ gallon.

COFFEE—Rio, fair to good 20@23c; prime 22c; choice 23½@24c ₱ lb.

TEAS—Young Hyson $1 00@1 60; Gunpowder $1 50@1 90; Imperial $1 40@1 75; Oolling $1 60@1 80 ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales Carolina 8c; Rangoon 7½c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Pearl 7c; sailing gloss 11½c; and corn 12c.

CANDLES—Mould 18c; star 22c ₱ lb.

BEESWAX—Market unchanged, with small sales at 40@42c ₱ lb.

HAY—The receipts for some time past have been large. Prices have undergone no change. We note sales from Allegheny river at $20 ₱ ton. Baled dull but unchanged.

SEEDS—In timothy seed we can report sales to a fair extent at the following; clover $8 00@8 25 ₱ bush; timothy scarce and wanted at $3 50@3 75 ₱ bush; flax seed in fair demand at $2 15. The offers for some time have been quite small.

POTATOES—The market is abundantly stocked with this article. We note sales from cars of Lake Shore Peachblows at 60c in bulk; 45c in sacks, with sales from store at 50@55c ₱ bush.

CHEESE—Prices rule about the same as last week. Sales of Ohio factory 17½c; Goshen 19c; Limburger 18@19½c ₱ lb. Market well supplied.

ONIONS—The market is quiet, but prices are without change. Sales were reported at 80@85c in sacks ₱ bushel, and $2 75@3 00 ₱ bbl.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was not an active one, still there was a fair jobbing demand. Prices have undergone no change since our last report. We quote as follows: Shoulders, plain, 12½c; sugar cured do, 13¼@13½c; sugar cured hams, 17½@18c; breakfast bacon, clear, 14c; ribbed, 13½@13¾c; extra ribbed, 15½@15¾c; clear do 16½@16¾c. Mess pork, $23 00 ₱ barrel; hams, $1 50@1 60 ₱ lb. No. 2, 8c@8½ ₱ gallon. Lard in tierces 14½c; in Michigan Central 13½; Lake Shore 87; Illinois Central 137¾; Pittsburgh 98; Northwestern 73¾; do preferred 93½; Rock Island 119¾; St. Paul 62¼; do preferred 78¾; Wabash 44; do preferred 77¾; Ft. Wayne 93¼; Terre Haute 32½; do preferred 77; Chicago and Alton 112; do preferred 113; Ohio and Mississippi 28¾; New Jersey Central 103; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati 78; St. Joseph preferred 100¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 76; Dubuque 109; Iron Mountain 81¾.

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Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—Flour inactive. Wheat nominally unchanged. Buckwheat flour unchanged. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Corn—no sales; nominal. Oats dull; held at 40c for No 1 State, but no sales reported. Rye dull and nominal. Barley nominal; no sales reported. Provisions dull and weak; refined held at 28@28½c; large lots, crude a shade lower and held at $6 70.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat, southern and Pennsylvania, $1 72@1 80 for prime white 92@93c; yellow 87c. Oats 56@58c. Rye nominal. Mess pork quiet at $25. Bacon weak; rib sides 15½@15¾c; clear rib 16½@16¾c; shoulders 12¾@12¾c. Lard weak at 15½@16c. Whisky less firm at $1 06@1 07.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 10.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 1 white Michigan is held at $1 20; amber held at $1 16. Corn dull and declining; No 2 mixed sales of No 2 red at $1 06. Corn dull and declining; No 1 high mixed 46c; No 2 do 44c; rejected 42c. Oats dull and nominal; No 1 held at 40c, with 38c bid. Clover seed $5 10.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, March 10.—Flour—demand good at $5 25@6 00. Wheat demand limited and market weak; extra $1 23; No. 1 at 1 19@1 19½; amber $1 16; regular $1 04. Oats steady at 47c. Barley irregular No 1 held at $1 40 @1 65 ₱ cental. Clover seed $5 25 bid.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, March 10.—Cotton firmer at 20c; exports 985 bales; receipts 576 bales. Flour weak; superfine $6 00@6 50. Corn $56@60. Oats 52@56c. Hay $28 00@30 00. Bran $1 00@1 10. Pork $28 00. Bacon nominal; bulk shoulders 11c; sides 13c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Flour very dull; superfine $4 50@5 00. Wheat very dull; red $1 25@1 30; amber $1 28@1 30. Rye nominal. Corn steady; yellow 90@92c. Oats dull at 47c. Barley irregular No 1 held at $1 40@1 45. Whisky dull at $1 01@1 02.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 10.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at 87c for No. 2. Corn dull and lower at 35c for No 2. Corn dull and lower at 55c for new on track. Rye and barley nominal. Provisions steady at $ ₱ bbl.

Katrona Chemicals.

We give below the card prices of chemicals manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, viz:

Saponifier—50 cases at	$7 75 ₱ case.
Less quantity	8 25 ₱ case.
Potash—50 cases	7 75 ₱ case.
Less quantity	8 25 ₱ case.
Bicarb soda—25 kegs	5½c ₱ lb.
Less quantity	6c ₱ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	2½c ₱ lb.
Less quantity	2¾c ₱ lb.
Sal soda—25 bbls	2½c ₱ lb.
Less quantity	2¾c ₱ lb.
Caustic soda—16 drums	2½c ₱ lb.
Less quantity	2¾c ₱ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1½c ₱ lb.
Less quantity	2c ₱ lb.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3½c ₱ lb.
Less quantity	4c ₱ lb.
Sulphuric acid	3c ₱ lb.
Muriatic acid	3c ₱ lb.
Nitric acid	12c ₱ lb.
Chloride calcium	2½c ₱ lb.
Pure alumina	10c ₱ lb.
Salt	$2 00 ₱ bbl.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., P. F. & C. CO., P. C. & St. L. R'Y CO.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, metal	1	J Wood, Sons & Co, m	1
Loomis & Colford, m	1	Zug & Co, m	1
Robinson, R & Co, m	2	Everson, P & Co, m	1
Total	10		11

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J W Porter m	2	J Moorhead, m	2
Nimick & Co, metal	4	Eilling & Bro, m	3
Hallman & H, m	1		
Total	10		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Reese, Graff & Dull, o	2	Shoenberger, R & Co, o, 6	
Lee & Mellon	2	Bingaman & Caughey, ore	2
Total	11		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

McKnight & Co, metal	2	Rees, Graff & Dull, m	1
Total	3		

New York Iron Market.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The market for Scotch pig has presented a very quiet appearance since our last, owing to the continued decline of the gold premium, but as yet no quotable change has been made in prices; we have only to notice sales of 50 tons Eglinton, to arrive, at $22 50, and 50 do Coltness, on private terms; 700 tons Gartsherrie, received ex Glad Tidings, have been put in bond. American remains inactive; we quote nominally $34@35 for No 1, and $32@33 for No 2 do. There has been a slight improvement in the demand for rails, and prices rule steady at our quotations; sales have been made of 2,000 tons, now English, to arrive, at $57 gold; 900 do old double headed, $44 currency; and 500 do same, on private terms. Bar from store is unusually quiet, and prices are nominal; sovils and half round band and horse shoe are $5 ₱ ton easier, and nail rod $50 ₱ lb.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, O., March 10, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Telegraph at 11 A. M. Passed up: Fleetwood at 2 P. M. River stationary; weather clear and cool. H.

Brownsville.

Special to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., March 10, 1870.

River stationary, with seven feet six inches of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 38° at 6 P. M. C.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, March 10, 1870.

River falling, with four feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 52° at 6 P. M. W.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Bigler	Longfier	Geneva.
Belle	Smith	Weeling.
Arlington	Moore	Cincinnati.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Juniata	Brennan	Cincinnati.

MONONGAHELA—Six feet three inches—stationary.

THE marks last evening indicated six feet three inches and at a stand. The weather was very mild. The ice on the landing disappeared very rapidly. The departures include the Juniata for Cincinnati on her first trip. The only boats now loading are the Savanna and Argosy.

THE Mary Davage and barges passed Evansville on Tuesday, en route for St. Louis.

STEAMBOAT tonnage is scarce at St. Louis, Cairo, Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

THE Arkansas river is rising, with five feet from Little Rock to the mouth.

A DISPATCH from Dubuque says the river is rising 6 to 9 inches and will soon be clear of ice.

THE steamer Savanna is receiving for St. Louis, and will have dispatch.

THE steamer Arlington will be due this morning from Memphis and St. Louis, and return to Cincinnati on her regular day, Tuesday.

THE Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer Belle, Captain Smith, leaving punctually at 12 M.

MAJOR C. S. HART, formerly clerk of the Lafayette, Keystone, Dime and Key West, is the handsomest steamboat clerk on the Ohio.

THE steamer Wild Duck, Captain Anawalt, passed Cairo on Tuesday with three barges loaded with iron ore for Pittsburgh.

THE towboats Lioness and Charley Bowen, with tows of coal, arrived at Louisville on Tuesday.

THE Nellie Rogers, Captain H. Campbell, was to leave St. Louis for this city on Wednesday.

THE bill appropriating $100,000 to the Mississippi Valley navigation of the South and West has passed the Louisiana Legislature and is now a law.

THE new steamer Juniata, Capt. C. L. Brennan, left for Cincinnati with a good trip. Pilots Moore and Gor-on. A-ge Jones on her as a daily packet line of suitable boats.

THE Capt. C. Gray, Capt. Whitaker, left Cincinnati for Nashville with 900 sacks of flour, 1,000 sacks of corn, 200 sacks of oats, 50 barrels of whisky, 50 boxes of tobacco, 10 bales of hay, 10 bales of rope, 10 bales of bagging, 10 bales of cotton, 10 bales of wool, 10 bales of hides, 10 bales of furs, 10 bales of feathers, 10 bales of rags, 10 bales of paper, 10 bales of books, 10 bales of clothing, 10 bales of boots and shoes, 10 bales of hats and caps, 10 bales of furniture, 10 bales of carpets, 10 bales of oil cloths, 10 bales of matting, 10 bales of window shades, 10 bales of sleighs, 10 bales of robes, 10 bales of harness, 10 bales of saddles, 10 bales of bridles, 10 bales of whips, 10 bales of spurs, 10 bales of stirrups, 10 bales of bits, 10 bales of curbs, 10 bales of snaffles, 10 bales of martingales, 10 bales of breastplates, 10 bales of crupper, 10 bales of girths, 10 bales of surcingles, 10 bales of saddle cloths, 10 bales of saddle bags, 10 bales of saddle trees, 10 bales of saddle pads, 10 bales of saddle blankets, 10 bales of saddle fla

Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.

The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be issued from its new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

For this week is now out, and may be had at the counter. It is a superior number, containing all the latest and most important news of the day, and full and reliable reports of all the Pittsburgh markets. The able sermon of Rev. F. A. Noble, on the recognition of God in the Constitution, will also be found in its columns.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Collins & McLeester, Phila., Pa.	6
Bradstreet & Son, P. M., Cleveland, Ohio	3
Hackett, L. L., Tionesta, Pa.	1
Reed, Samuel, New Castle, Ind.	3
Taylor, Wm., Monongahela City, Pa.	3

INCOMES.—With yesterday expired the time allowed for making income returns, so that Assistant Assessors will now make returns for all delinquents, from the best information they can receive, adding fifty per cent as a penalty for delay.

PERSONAL.—W. G. Dunseath, Jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, left for New York, yesterday, to purchase a stock of goods for the spring trade. While in the East Mr. Dunseath will visit a number of Watch and Jewelry manufactories and secure a stock of goods in this line equal to any ever brought to this city.

FRESH SHAD.—Col. Reed, at the Maltby Oyster Depot, Fifth avenue, received last evening an invoice of fresh shad, all plump, meaty salmon and most appetizing we have seen in a long time. The Colonel has also received from Baltimore a large lot of very choice oysters. For delicious fish call early at Maltby's Oyster Depot to-day.

OVERCOAT THIEF COMMITTED.—W. J. Martin, *alias* Johnson, *alias* Wilson, *alias* Smith, charged with the larceny of clothing from the Monongahela House and the Merchants' Hotel, had a hearing before Mayor Brush yesterday and was committed to jail for trial. He was arrested at the Varieties Theater on Wednesday night. At his room were found three coats, said to have been stolen from the Monongahela House, and two suits of clothes, said to have been stolen from the Merchants' Hotel. The prisoner is from Yellow Springs, Ohio.

THROUGH FREIGHT FROM PITTSBURGH TO BUFFALO.—The first car of through freight from this city to Buffalo was shipped over the Allegheny Valley railroad yesterday. The car load consisted of freight from Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., and was consigned to Messrs. Philip, Reiter & Co., of Buffalo. The completion of the railroad bridge over the Allegheny at Oil City enables our shippers to forward through to the point designated without change of cars. Messrs. W. W. Cl. Meredith and G. H. Henderson are the freight agents at this point.

FIRE AT MT. PLEASANT.—The fine residence of the late Rev. Mr. Fife, of the U. P. Church at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, was entirely destroyed by fire last evening. It was owned and occupied by Mr. E. Stauffer, whose family barely escaped, as the building was enveloped in flames before the awoke. The entire building, with all the furniture, beds and wearing apparel, was consumed. The building was one of the finest in the village, being of the most modern style and permanent in construction. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss is supposed to be about $19,000.

Submission to Rome.

Rev. John H. Wagner, formerly pastor of Grace Reformed Church, corner Grant and Webster streets, Pittsburgh, has united with the Church of Rome. In a letter to the *Reformed Church Messenger*, he says: "After many months of soul conflicts, at times succeeding to repress any convictions of duty, Fasting and Bowing I could remain in the Reformed church and labor as a minister. I have been compelled finally to submit myself to the Catholic church, and am now a member."

The *Messenger* says:—We are acquainted with the particulars connected with this case, but presume the unexpected announcement of Mr. Wagner is the result of following out a cherished dogma to its utmost extreme, as has been the case with others in a diametrically opposite direction.

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No. 100,577—Machine for making Horse Shoes; Chas. W. Wettengel, Pittsburgh.

No. 100,691—Sun Dial; L. Ignatius Trueg, St. Vincent.

The Essay Contest—Pittsburgh Female College.

This evening the essay for the President's Prize, will take place at the Pittsburgh Female College, between the members of the Senior Class, and should the usual order prove favorable, one of the largest and most fashionable audiences of the season may be anticipated. These contests always excite marked interest, and the spirit of emulation to which they give rise has a most beneficial effect upon the pupils. The young ladies will analyze and besides the literary efforts of the Seniors, there will be some fine vocal and instrumental music.

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At a h... owners of land lying on the line o... d Washington avenue, at the resi... 'es King, S. S. Boggs was called to ... David Hunter was chosen Secretary.

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DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Wendell Phillips's Lecture Last Night

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PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

The Paid Fire Department Bills.

ANOTHER COMMITTEE RAISED

Proposed Legislation for Road Improvements.

A Large Amount of Business from Common Councils Disposed of by Select—Board of Water Examiners to be Elected at Next Meeting—The Alterations to the Paid Fire Department Bill and by Whom Made—Opening, Grading and Paving of New Streets—Numerous Wooden Buildings Authorized—Offices of Milk Inspector and Salt Inspector—Miscellaneous Business.

The Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh met on special call yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, March 10th, 1870, in their respective Chambers, City Building.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES MCAULEY.....*President.*
E. S. MORROW.....*Clerk.*

Council was organized promptly at two o'clock, and on a call of the roll, the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Armstrong, Bissell, Brown, Burgwin, Coffin, Dwelin, Duncan, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Gignn, Gross, Herron, House, Jones, Lambert, Liddell, Lloyd, McEwen, McMahon, Phillips, Rafferty, Ree, Schmidt, Scully, Shipton, Thompson, Wainwright, S. ... Wainwright, J., White, Wilson, and McAuley, President.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT stated that a call signed by a number of Councilmen had been presented to him and he had ordered a special meeting, but was unable to state the exact object of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. GROSS, in the absence of any special business, the Council proceeded to the consideration of unfinished business from last meeting.

REPORTS FROM THE WATER COMMITTEE.

Mr. SHIPTON moved to take up the reports of the Water Committee, but, reached at last meeting. Carried.

Mr. LLOYD then stated that the report for 1868 had been lost while in the hands of the printer, and had never been printed. He moved that three hundred copies of each report, and the report of W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., be printed. Carried.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The following business from Common Council was then considered:

Mr. BURGWIN called up an ordinance relating to carts and carriages, which had been returned from Common Council on account of an informality, and moved to amend it by affixing a proper title to it. The motion was adopted.

Mr. SHIPTON—What is the object of the ordinance?

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brick walls, the cellar walls to be thirteen inches thick.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved a further amendment that the height of the building be twenty-six feet. The latter amendment was carried, and the amendment as amended adopted.

Mr. MCAULEY said that in "old fogy" times he had erected a dwelling, the walls of which were 12½ inches thick—fourteen inches was the usual thickness.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved a further amendment, that this ordinance shall not apply to the Seventeenth ward, an ordinance having been passed authorizing the citizens of that ward to erect wooden buildings in that ward during the term. The amendment was carried.

Mr. GALLAHER moved a further amendment that no building shall be erected to a greater height than the width of the street or alley on which the building should stand. [Laughter, and questions of how would a building on Fifth avenue thirty feet high look, Jr., or a building ten feet high in a ten feet alley?]

Mr. REES moved that the whole matter be referred to the Ordinance Committee, with instructions to report at next meeting. Agreed to.

A motion was made to lay Mr. REES' motion on the table. Carried.

The resolution was then passed finally.

A resolution in reference to the purchase of the Braddocks Field turnpike road. Passed in Common Council. Select Council concurred, and Mr. HOUSE was appointed on behalf of Select Council.

A communication for the Building Inspector. Accepted in Common Council. Select Council concurred.

A petition for police in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards. Accepted in Common Council. Select Council concurred.

A petition for the grading and paving of Penn street from Butler street to Greensburg road, asking that the same be redeemed. Referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition for the grading and paving of Forty-third street. Passed in Common Council. Select Council concurred.

An ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Edmond alley, between Liberty alley and Penn. Passed in Common Council. Select Council concurred.

An ordinance for the grading and paving of Butler street. In Common Council passed. Select Council concurred.

An ordinance for the grading of Davidson street. In Common Council passed. Select Council concurred.

An ordinance re-appointing viewers on the opening of Robertson's alley. In Common Council passed. Select Council concurred.

An ordinance for the grading and paving of Poplar alley, between Elm and Logan streets. In Common Council passed. Select Council concurred.

An ordinance for the opening of Clark street. In Common Council passed. Select Council concurred.

An ordinance opening Cassett street. In Common Council passed.

Objected to by Mr. KEHEW, and laid over under the rules.

An ordinance regulating the thickness of walls in buildings in the city and ward of the foundation walls of dwellings at eighteen inches thick, the front walls fifteen inches thick, and the side walls nine inches thick.

Mr. SCULLY objected to the passage of the ordinance.

Mr. PHILLIPS thought it conflicted with the ordinance already passed by Councils, in reference to the Seventeenth ward.

Mr. SCULLY moved to refer the ordinance to the Committee on Wooden Buildings in connection with the Fifth Ward Committee.

Mr. BROWN said the ordinance had been offered by Mr. McKelvy, at the instance of the building committee.

Mr. MCEWEN said that a mistake had occurred in the ordinance. The Building Inspector had informed him that the thickness of the walls was stated in the ordinance not less than twenty nor more than twenty-five feet front.

Mr. MCMAHON wanted a special committee appointed to consider the matter, and to prepare a new ordinance. He was of opinion that nine-inch walls were sufficient for dwellings.

Mr. SCULLY withdrew his motion.

Mr. MCEWEN—Mr. Burgwin in the chair, offered an amendment that the front of the building be not less than 20 nor more than 25 feet. The amendment was carried.

Mr. MCMAHON moved that buildings of a height not exceeding seventy-two feet, and a front of twenty-four feet, be allowed nine inch brick walls. Agreed to.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved a further amendment that the height of the building be twenty-six feet. The latter amendment was carried, and the amendment as amended adopted.

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Mr. PHILLIPS moved a further amendment, that this ordinance shall not apply to the Seventeenth ward, an ordinance having been passed authorizing the citizens of that ward to erect wooden buildings in that ward during the term. The amendment was carried.

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Mr. REES moved that the whole matter be referred to the Ordinance Committee, with instructions to report at next meeting. Agreed to.

A motion was made to lay Mr. REES' motion on the table. Carried.

The resolution was then passed finally.

A resolution in reference to the mode of assessing tax on real estate and business tax, and recommending the passage of an act providing for the better assessment of such taxes. Read in Common Council, and Mr. COFFIN and Mr. JONES appointed on behalf of Select Council.

A remonstrance against the opening of Kirkpatrick street. Accepted and filed in Common Council, was concurred in.

A resolution in reference to the cost of the completion of the new City Hall, and the time of its completion, passed in Common Council, and concurred in by Select.

A resolution authorizing the Water Committee to employ a competent hydraulic engineer and assistants and the appointment of three disinterested citizens as a Board of Water Commissioners. In Common Council on February 21st read three times and passed.

Mr. SHIPTON moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. SEELY asked that the yeas and nays be recorded on the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. SHIPTON said that the yeas would be no concurrence or non concurrence.

Mr. SHIPTON withdrew his motion to lay on the table would be withdrawn in order to permit discussion. It was an important resolution.

Mr. SEELY refused to withdraw the motion to lay on the table.

The PRESIDENT said he could not entertain it under the rules and Mr. PHILLIPS moved to concur.

Mr. MORROW objected to the passage of the resolution, which placed it on a second reading.

Mr. KIRK thought that inasmuch as the Board of Examiners were to be only temporary he was in favor of it.

Mr. BURGWIN now moved the third reading and final passage of the resolution.

The yeas and nays being called on the motion, and the yeas and nays being called, resulted as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Coffin, Murdoch, Rafferty, Seeley, Thompson, Wainwright, S. J., and Wainwright, J.—7.

NAYS—Messrs Ahl, Aiken, Armstrong, Bissell, Brown, Burgwin, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Gignn, Gross, Herron, House, Jones, E. P., Jones, Isaac, Kelew, Kirk, Lautman, Liddell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, McEwen, McMahon, Phillips, Rees, Rush, Schmidt, Scully, Shipton, White, Wilson, and McAuley, President.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT stated that a call signed by a number of Councilmen had been presented to him and he had ordered a special meeting, but was unable to state the exact object of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. GROSS, in the absence of any special business, the Council proceeded to the consideration of unfinished business from last meeting.

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Mr. LLOYD then stated that the report for 1868 had been lost while in the hands of the printer, and had never been printed. He moved that three hundred copies of each report, and the report of W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., be printed. Carried.

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Mr. SHIPTON—What is the object of the ordinance?

The PRESIDENT—Oh, it is this ordinance in regard to members' seats. Nothing and

A petition for the opening of Forty-second street. In Common Council referred. Select Council concurred.

An ordinance authorizing the erection of wooden buildings. In Common Council passed. Objected to by Messrs. MORROW and others.

Mr. SCULLY presented two numerously signed petitions against the passage of the ordinance. The petitions were accepted and filed.

Objections being withdrawn to the passage of the ordinance, and a motion was made to suspend the rules, it was carried.

On the final passage of the ordinance, Mr. MORROW called the yeas and nays, which resulted as follow: Yeas 25, Nays 6, and the ordinance was declared passed.

A petition for sidewalking in Ward 3. Accepted in Common Council. Concurred in.

A resolution of inquiry concerning the gradual of Water Avenue and Rebecca street. Passed in Common Council.

Mr. SHIPTON thought the amendment changing the mode of assessing the tax was a decided improvement.

Mr. ISAAC JONES said he had the alteration made in his house, and it was costing a day or two ago. The Legislators and Senators said they would pass such a bill as the Councils required, but we have finished in December to find they would not pass such a bill as the Councils required, but we have finished in December to find they would not pass such a bill as the Councils required, but we have finished in December to find they would not